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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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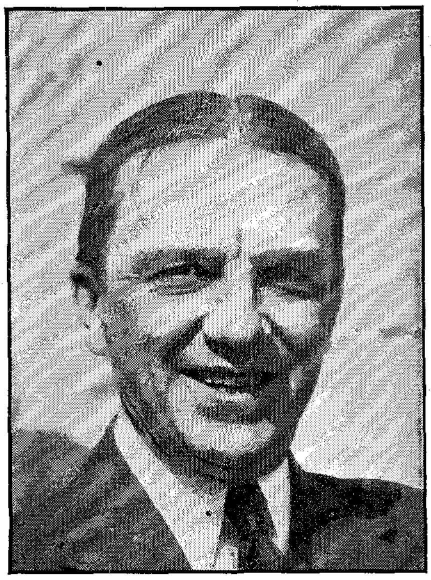
CHARLES G. DAWES

Chairman of the committee of experts on reparations



OWEN D. YOUNG

Second American member of the Dawes committee

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HENRY M. ROBINSON

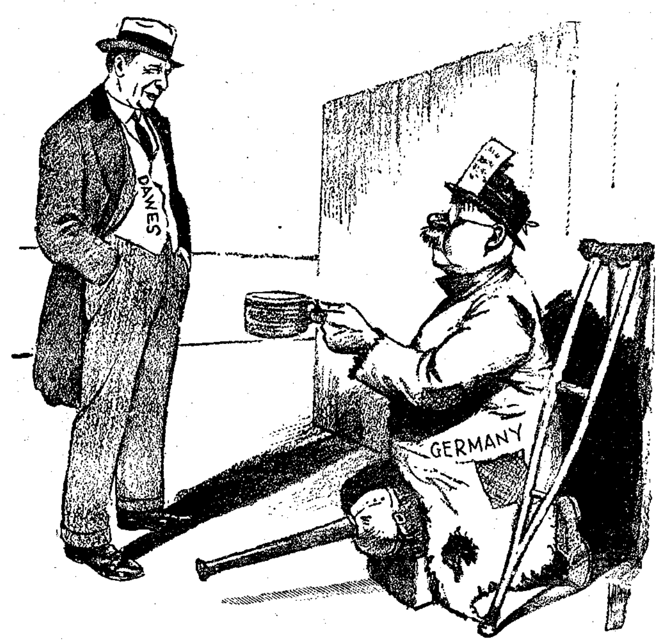
Member of the committee on Germany's hidden wealth

OUR FINANCIAL A. E. F. TO END THE REPARATIONS CONFLICT

WHAT AND HOW GERMANY CAN PAY

After doubts, denials, and deficits in German reparations finance for five fruitless years, and after waiting "more anxiously than it has looked for any document since 1919," the world looks upon the report of the Dawes committee of experts on reparations, and judging from press comment in New York, London, and Paris, considers it the final proof that Germany can pay. "Germany's protestations during the last four years, designed to make the world believe she could not pay reparations, were refuted," says a writer in the New York *Times*, when the Dawes committee set forth the facts showing that German resources were sufficient to supply normal payments of 2,500,000,000 gold marks annually after a four-year readjustment period, and that this could be done without imposing upon the German taxpayer any heavier burden than that now being carried by taxpayers in some of the countries which won the war. What pleases the Indianapolis *Star* is that the experts "do not propose to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs," nor do they propose to permit the goose to escape its egg-laying altogether. At last, says the Brooklyn *Times*, we have an answer to the world's question "as to what will be possible and what impossible in the settlement of the reparations question." The world, remarks the New York *Times* editorially, "is disposed to accept the findings of the Dawes committee in a spirit of finality which it has not shown toward previous efforts." Cautious bankers quoted in the financial columns of the New York papers go so far as to unite in considering the Dawes report "a basis for constructive negotiations to straighten out Europe's tangled financial affairs." They believe that whether it is finally accepted or not by the Allied governments and Germany, it is the inauguration of a "new balance sheet" for Europe. The New York *Tribune* calls the report "a triumph of common sense and practical justice applied to an intricate international problem." The method of approach, admits *The Nation* (New York), was the correct one, the committee, "for the first time in history," starting in by setting "the reparations question on its feet instead of its head," making the primary inquiry over not the Allies' needs or wants, but over Germany's capacity to pay. The strength of these experts' position, according to the Boston *Transcript*, is that they have gone into the German economic situation "from within, from the banking offices and the corporation counting-rooms of Germany, rather than from Downing Street in London, or the Quai d'Orsay in Paris."

There is a warning note in the Brooklyn *Eagle's* recognition of "a general feeling here and abroad that the present move to unwind the reparations tangle represents the last possible attempt to find a constructive solution." That is, "if the Dawes plan fails of acceptance, if the financial markets of the world fail to sustain it with the tremendous loans it will require, if the expert calculations prove erroneous, Europe faces continued economic chaos and has brought a long step nearer the next war." But the Springfield *Union* issues a different kind of warning—"against too extravagant expectations." It remembers that the difficulties are not yet over, that "the plan has to be accepted by the Reparations Commission, which is an Allied organization entirely and usually divided in opinions and aims. It has to be accepted by governments that have so far been at serious odds, and in the case of Germany by a government that, whether its intentions have been good or bad, has been generally ineffective."



DAWES: "Get up and walk—you're no cripple."
—Marcus in the New York *Times.*

The most important question now that "it has been clearly established how much Germany can pay and in what way," remarks one editor, is "will the Germans accept the findings which they themselves invited?" Correspondents note the reluctance of the German press to speak out too strongly, with the national elections close at hand. For Germany elects a new Reichstag on May 4, and it is impossible to ignore the political phase of the situation. This also explains the silence of political leaders. Two views have, indeed, been reflected in press utterances. Dr. Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, has exprest himself optimistically over the efforts of the commission of experts, and is said to be favorably disposed to their plan. On the other hand, a Nationalist leader bursts forth into this indignant protest:

> "With the gold bank and with loans the enemy wants to control our State and choke her industry. The land-owners and the industrialists must mobilize for war against such plans."

In German industrial circles, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, representative opinion has been exprest like this: "We must try to swallow this pill, tho we may die in the attempt, because if we reject the report, we would only be helping the French." The opinion of Germany's greatest post-war industrial magnate will never be quoted, for Hugo Stinnes died the day after the report was published. The correspondent just quoted understands that the present German Government is unalterably opposed to accepting the report in its present form, for "acceptance by Germany of this report, which sets no final limit on our payments, would signify shouldering obligations stretching endlessly into the future." But the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* predicts that Germany will accept the report in principle as a basis for negotiations."

But "Germany's attitude toward a unanimous expert report is not so important as the attitude of the Allied Governments," declares the New York *Herald Tribune* editorially, "they have the means to compel German submission."

Belgian official opinion, we read in a New York *Evening Post* dispatch from Brussels, finds the report "unassailable." The Belgian Government, says an official quoted in a New York *Times* dispatch, considers the report "the basis of an agreement," and "it will do everything in its power to help forward a realization of such an agreement." In Rome, we read in another dispatch, the Dawes report was received with great satisfaction.

According to a Chicago *Daily News* correspondent in Europe, Prime Minister MacDonald considers the experts' report an acceptable basis for negotiations. In a New York *World* dispatch we read that the report "made an unexpectedly favorable impression upon politicians, business men and bankers" in London. In France the Government formally accepted the report and approved it, even before it was given to the public. According to the Paris dispatches, the principal thing that registers on the French mind is: "Germany can pay." Mr. Edwin L. James observes in one of his Paris dispatches to the New York *Times* that the German outcry against the "terms of the reparations plan before it was even completed did "a great deal to put the French behind the Dawes system."

Further light on the French attitude appears in one of Mr. Frank H. Simonds's dispatches for the McClure syndicate, written just before he left Paris. He says:

> "What the French public and the French people perceive is that if an international commission fixes the method of German payment, the proportion of her total revenue that she must set aside for reparations, then France acquires at last a warrant for insisting that Germany pay, she henceforth escapes from all charge of seeking to demand impossible sums and then use force to wreck Germany because of the German failure to do the impossible. If the Dawes Commission says Germany can pay a certain fraction of her annual revenues, and Germany does not pay, then France appears before the world as the debtor seeking a just debt from a creditor who is deliberately evading."

In our own country we find the Brooklyn *Eagle* speaking for many American dailies when it says that American public opinion is with Dawes, Young, and Robinson in their plans:

> "The disinterested character of the service given by the members of the commission, the earnestness and the high intelligence brought by them to their task, the difficulties they have overcome, and the comprehensive nature of the completed work make a profound appeal to a nation which has a vital concern in the settlement of the reparations question and the beginning of rehabilitation in Europe. The American people, especially the American farmer, the American manufacturer and the American exporter, know that their national prosperity can never attain its rightful development until European conditions are stabilized and European markets fully reopened to trade."

This, indeed, is from a Democratic paper, but the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) is no less enthusiastic, declaring that:

> "American opinion has always been behind such a settlement as the committee offers. Through genuine representatives like General Dawes and Mr. Young the United States has been able to put the impress of its own ideas on a European settlement which, with its even balance of practicality and justice, reflects our fixt conceptions of what we owe to Europe and what Europe owes to itself and to the rest of the world."

Officially, of course, our Government has no concern with the Dawes report, but the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks "there is no use in overlooking the fact that in order to make either the Dawes report or any other report, framed upon the supposed lines, effective a very direct and positive assumption of responsibility by the Government of the United States will be essential." The New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes are immensely pleased that General Dawes has, in the words of this correspondent, "blazed a trail out of the bog of present European economic chaos, leading to normal conditions and prosperity."

The general principles followed by General Dawes and Mr. Young in preparing their report are briefly set forth in the covering letter sent by Mr. Dawes with his historic document on April 9, after constant labor since January 14. He declares that in the first place, since Germany's creditors "are paying taxes to the limit of their capacity, so also must Germany be encouraged to pay taxes from year to year to the limit of her capacity." German taxes must be as heavy in proportion as those of any Allied country, "more than this limit could not be expected and less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give to her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future." The plan is based also on "flexible adjustments" intended to produce "a maximum of contributions," while at the same time not hindering the restoration of normal economic conditions. "Great care has been taken in fixing the conditions of the supervision over Germany's internal organization, so as to impose a minimum of interference consistent with proper protection." And these two sentences would seem to be intended primarily for German consideration:

> "The plan submitted is fair and reasonable in its nature and, if accepted, is likely to lead to ultimate and lasting peace. The rejection of these proposals by the German Government means the deliberate choice of a continuance of economic demoralization, eventually involving her people in hopeless misery."

When we turn to the 44,000 words of the Dawes report, we find their general tenor summed up by a writer in the New York *Sun:*

> "In the first place Germany must have a sound currency to take the place of the present hodgepodge. In the second place she must have a balanced budget including payments on reparations account. In the third place a way must be found to export the proceeds of taxation or revenues so that they can be delivered to her creditors. In the fourth place there must be machinery of a supervisory character to insure performance of all these things."

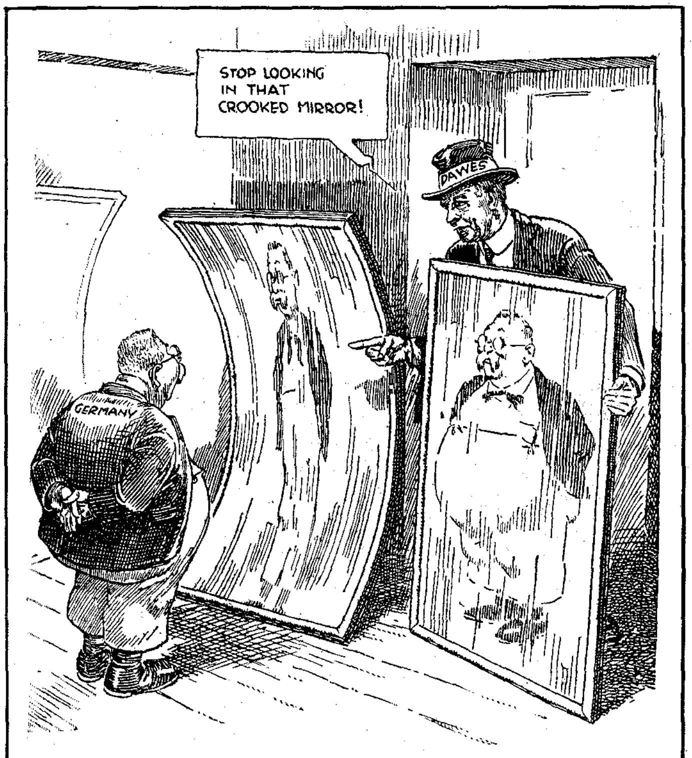
The more significant points made in the report may be quoted briefly. The whole report is said to be based on a hypothesis that "the fiscal and economic unity of the Reich will be restored;" that "existing measures" in so far as they hamper economic activity, "will be withdrawn or sufficiently modified just as soon as Germany has put into execution the plan recommended, and that they will not be reimposed except in case of flagrant failure to fulfil the conditions." These statements are taken by the press correspondents to refer to the French occupation of the Ruhr. Stabilization of German currency and the balancing of the German budget are considered interdependent problems. Restoration of German currency stability is based on the establishment of a new bank of issue, which is to be free from governmental interference, to be the bank of deposit for reparations funds, and is to have a capital of 400,000,000 gold marks, partly subscribed abroad. The bank is to be managed by Germans, with a supervisory board including seven foreigners, one to be an American, and one of the foreign members is to be known as the Commissioner, with certain special responsibilities.

The German budget is to provide both for Germany's own needs and for certain reparations payments, these to vary with Germany's prosperity. The budget, of course, is based on heavy taxation, and it is stated that with regard to the principle that German taxes should be as heavy as those in Allied countries that "no single person in Germany, whether speaking as an individual or representing any section of the nation, has failed to accept that principle when it has been squarely put up to them." "An index of prosperity is necessary to enable the Allies to share in the increased prosperity of Germany." This index is to operate as soon as the period of recovery is over and is to be based on a combined trade statistics. Safeguards are set up to prevent transfer of German money in such quantities as to destroy exchange stabilization. Germany's reparations payments come from three sources: her ordinary budget, railway bonds and transport tax, and industrial debentures. It is estimated that Germany will not be able to make any reparations payments out of the 1924-25 budget, but that she will be able to pay 250,000,000 gold marks in 1925-26, and will be able to pay in the next three years as follows:

1926-27, 110,000,000 gold marks.
1927-28, 500,000,000 gold marks.
1928-29, 1,250,000,000 gold marks.

After that, the sum is set at 1,250,000,000 gold marks annually, which, with payments from other sources, is to be brought up to a total of 2,500,000,000 gold marks.

Then, it is planned to raise a bond issue of 11,000,000,000 marks on the German railroad system. Interest and sinking-fund on these debentures will be expected to amount to 660,000,000 marks in normal years. A railway commissioner will represent the interest of bondholders.


STOP LOOKING IN THAT CROOKED MIRROR!
DAWES
GERMANY

SETTING HIM STRAIGHT.
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Another bond issue of 5,000,000,000 marks is to be placed on German industry. After the first four years payments from these three sources will normally total 2,500,000,000 marks, which may be added to by the prosperity index. The reparations commission will have the 16,000,000,000 marks worth of bonds to hold or sell as it sees fit. Deliveries in kind are to be kept up. All reparations are to be handled by the "agent for reparations payments." As further collateral security, it is suggested that taxes on customs, alcohol, tobacco, beer and sugar be placed under the control of Germany's creditors.

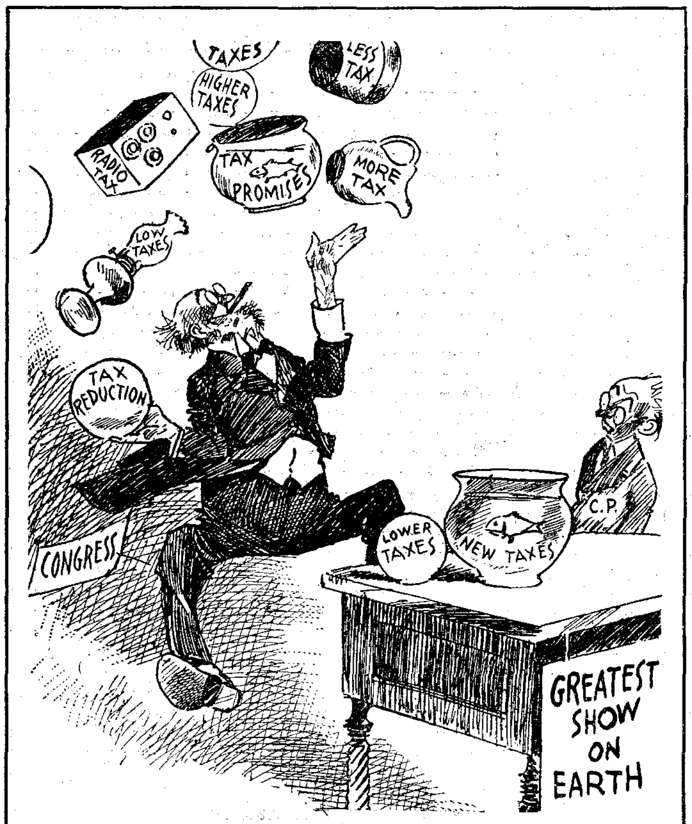
"An integral part of our scheme is the issue by Germany of a foreign loan of 800,000,000 gold marks," we read in the report. "This loan is primarily essential for the successful establishment of a new bank and to insure the stabilization of the currency," and also to finance deliveries in kind. This involves "the cooperation between the Allies and Germany in securing political conditions which will incline the investors of the world favorably toward the German loan upon good security."

It is pointed out that only half of the total charge against

Germany comes from the taxpayers, the rest being a modest charge upon the railroads and industry. Therefore:

> "The committee is confident that it lies within the power of the German people to respond to the burdens imposed by the plan without impairing a standard of living comparable to that of the allied countries and their neighbors in Europe, who are likewise subject to heavy burdens largely resulting from the catastrophe of the war."

The committee devotes a large part of the report to a survey of Germany's currency situation, credit facilities, taxation burden, and ways and means of controlling revenues. A series of annexes give more details regarding the proposed bank of issue, index of prosperity, the German railways, the industrial debenture, and the transfer of reparations payments.



"HOW DOES HE DO IT?"

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

It will be remembered that when the Dawes committee was selected another committee of experts headed by Reginald McKenna of England, and including Henry M. Robinson of the United States, was appointed to make an estimate of the amount of German exported capital and to suggest how it might be brought back to Germany. This commission found itself "confronted by very considerable difficulties," we read in the report. It was practically compelled to go by guess-work, but it finally concluded that the total sum of German capital abroad, of every kind, was at the end of last year about 6,750,000,000 gold marks (about $1,687,500,000). It was found that this sum "was lost by more than one million foreigners who at one time or another were buyers of mark credits." In the opinion of the committee there is no way to bring this money forcibly to Germany and—

> "The only way to prevent the exodus of capital from Germany and to encourage its return is to eradicate the cause of the outward movement. Inflation must be permanently stopt. If the issue of currency is strictly confined within the true limits of national requirements on a stable basis of value, the German with capital abroad will feel that he will suffer no loss in bringing it home, and the speculator can no longer look for profit from the sale of marks."

TAX-REDUCTION'S CHANCES IN THE SENATE

THE NATION'S TAXPAYERS have been promised by both Republican and Democratic leaders that a new tax bill will be passed before Congress adjourns; but cautious and pessimistic journalistic observers hasten to warn them against the assumption that their fight for lower taxes has been won. "The Congressional leaders," remarks the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "promise nothing as to the character of the next income-tax law, and give us guaranty that the bill as it finally passes will not be worse rather than better than the existing law." Last week, when the Senate Finance Committee reported its bill to the Senate, tax-legislation took another crucial step in its slow journey toward enactment. But as the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) reminds us, "tax-reduction still has rough stretches of road to travel." Looking forward over this rough path, *The Express* goes on to say of it: "The measure reported to the Senate is far different from the bill passed by the House, and the differences will be even greater when the Senate debaters finish with it, four or six weeks hence. Then the difficult task of achieving in conference a bill that can get a sufficient number of votes in both Houses will begin; and when that is done Mr. Coolidge will sign it or not, as his conscience dictates." The ultimate outcome of the fight for tax-reduction, agrees the Albany *Evening Journal* (Rep.) remains uncertain. But the taxpayer, admonishes the New York *Evening Post* (Rep.), "will be in a dangerous temper if he is forced to watch taxation made the Senate's partizan football for weeks and then kicked into the wrangles of a joint conference about the time spring gives way to summer and the guns of 1924's campaign begin roaring on all fronts."

The outstanding fact about the tax-reduction bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee is its return to the Mellon rates which the House threw overboard when it adopted the Longworth compromise plan. "The measure as it goes to the Senate floor is the Mellon Plan, in essentials," remarks *The Evening Post*. The important features of the Finance Committee's bill, as summarized by *The Wall Street Journal*, include:

> "A 3 per cent. normal tax on incomes of less than $4,000.
> "A 6 per cent. normal tax on incomes of more than $4,000.
> "A maximum surtax of 25 per cent. on incomes over $100,000.
> "A tax of 25 per cent. on inheritances of more than $10,000,000.
> "A 10 per cent. tax on all jewelry costing more than $25.
> "Slightly more exemptions on the taxes upon automobiles.
> "A flat corporation tax of 14 per cent. instead of 12½ per cent.
> "A tax of 10 per cent. on all admissions to amusements costing over 50 cents.
>
> "A tax of 10 per cent. on radio parts and sets and Mah Jong sets.
>
> "Taxes upon telegraph and telephone messages and tobacco will remain the same instead of being reduced as in the bill passed by the House.
>
> "The following taxes will be wiped out:
>
> "Beverages, candy, corporation capital stock, straight levy on theaters and circuses, knives, liveries, hunting, shooting and riding garments, yachts and motor-boats sales, carpets, rugs, trunks and purses."

This bill provides also for a 25 per cent. reduction of the tax on 1923 incomes, which is payable this year. Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee estimates that the bill as it left his committee would create a deficit of about $65,000,000. He adds, however, that "increased business" may wipe out this anticipated deficit. A summary of the bill by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.) includes the following comparisons between some of its rates and the corresponding rates in the present law and in the Longworth bill:

> "The Mellon normal tax rate on incomes is 3 per cent. on the first $4,000 of net income, and 6 per cent. on the remainder. The Longworth normal rate is 2 per cent. on the first $4,000, 5 per cent. above $4,000 and up to $8,000, and 6 per cent. above

> $8,000. The present rate is 4 per cent. up to $4,000, and 8 per cent. on income over $8,000.
>
> "The Mellon surtax rates start at 1 per cent. on net incomes between $10,000 and $12,000, with a maximum of 25 per cent. above $100,000. The House bill calls for 1½ per cent. between $10,000 and $12,000, running up to a maximum of 37½ per cent. above $200,000. Present low surtax rates are 1 per cent. between $6,000 and $10,000, with a maximum of 50 per cent. starting at $200,000.
>
> "Earned income will include all incomes under $5,000 on which a reduction of 25 per cent. is allowed. The Senate bill makes $10,000 the maximum income which can be regarded as 'earned,' reducing this limit from $20,000 as fixt by the House. The Treasury bill as first reported to the Ways and Means Committee fixt no maximum of limitation on 'earned income.'"

Simultaneously with this Administration measure a new Democratic tax bill was presented to the Senate. Of this bill we read in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Sun:*

> "The Democratic proposal, which its sponsors believe will have the support of the Republican insurgent group, carries a maximum surtax rate of 40 per cent. on incomes in excess of $500,000, as compared with the maximum of 25 per cent. on incomes in excess of $100,000 in the Finance Committee bill.
>
> "Normal income-tax rates proposed in the Democratic plan are 2 per cent. on incomes up to $4,000, 4 per cent. on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000, and 6 per cent. on incomes above $8,000. All heads of families, irrespective of the amount of their income, would be given the present exemption of $2,500. No other change in the exemptions is proposed."

On the floor of the Senate, the Washington correspondents predict the Administration bill will encounter a punishing cross-fire from the Democrats and the Progressives. The four chief points of controversy, according to Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, are: The surtax, the normal rates, the proposal to tax gains from tax-exempt securities, and the estate tax. Remarking that "other Senators think Senator Curtis too optimistic," a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Dem.) goes on to say:

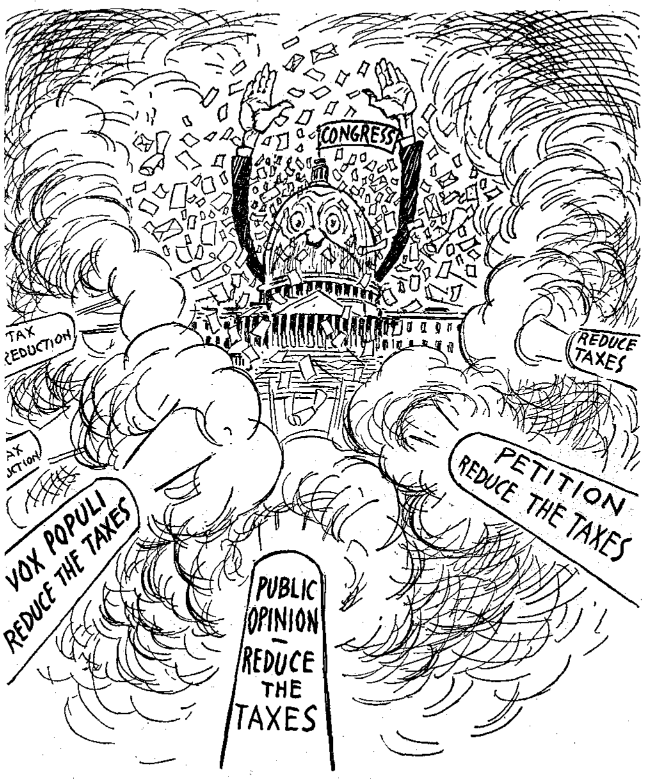
> "Certainly one other item that will invoke debate is the excess profits tax amendment submitted by Senator Brookhart. When the section providing publicity of tax-returns to Congressional committees is reached, there will be another fight. In addition, there will be a long argument on corporation taxes, Senator Jones of New Mexico, Democrat, expecting to present a graduated scale. A flood of amendments is anticipated when the excise or nuisance schedules are reached."

President Coolidge, the correspondents report, still upholds the Mellon rates as adopted by the Senate Finance Committee, rather than the Longworth rates, which were almost unanimously approved by the House. He believes, according to a Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) dispatch, that "a reduction of taxes along the lines of the Mellon Plan would usher in an unprecedented era of prosperity and business expansion." Secretary Mellon himself estimates, in an article published in *The Credit Monthly*, that his plan, if put into operation, will save the taxpayers "more than $300,000,000 a year, or $6,000,000,000 over a twenty-year period." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Rep.) declares that in a thousand ways the taxpayer has shown the Senate that he demands the Mellon Plan"; and it cites as conclusive THE LITERARY DIGEST'S nation-wide poll on this subject, which in a total of more than two million votes showed almost 70 per cent. in favor of the Administration measure. Of the three or four bills submitted, says the New York *Evening Post*, "the Mellon Plan is the only one that goes about tax-reduction in a sane, scientific, carefully balanced and non-partizan way." This opinion is echoed by many papers in all sections of the country. As the New York *American* puts it:

> "The Government of the United States, the business interests of the country, and—more important than both of them together—the people of the United States, need and want a revision of the war-time income-tax schedules. They deserve the best tax revision that can be given them. They deserve the Mellon Plan. They are not going to be very pleased with politicians who block their way to having the best.
>
> "The Senate Finance Committee is very wise in replacing the 'Longworth compromise' with the Mellon tax rates. There isn't any real compromise possible between scientific tax revision and political tax tinkering."

But the Buffalo *Express*, while sharing this view, is frankly pessimistic about the outcome. We read:

> "President Coolidge's arguments for the Mellon tax plan can not be refuted, but it is not likely that they will be heeded. Congress is filled with men who hold no very high opinion of the intelligence of the electorate. Congress will enact no revenue law which it thinks the voters of Buncombe County would consider favorable to the rich. The Mellon tax plan is suspect among the unthinking. Radical politicians have been striving to inculcate this feeling. Perhaps some of these so-called leaders are sincere but ignorant. It is the voters' fault if they elect ignorant men to public office. It is the voters' misfortune if they elect insincere radicals. It is difficult to say whether the insincere or the ignorant lawmaker does the more harm."


CONGRESS
TAX REDUCTION
REDUCE TAXES
TAX REDUCTION
VOX POPULI REDUCE THE TAXES
PETITION REDUCE THE TAXES
PUBLIC OPINION — REDUCE THE TAXES

THE BOMBARDMENT

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

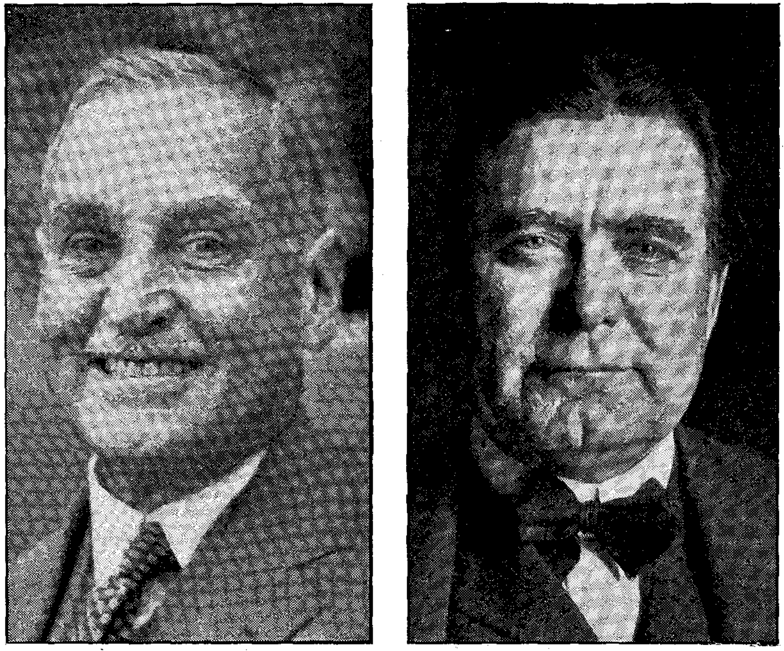
On the other hand we find such influential papers as the New York *World* (Dem.) and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) declaring that the Senate is only wasting its time and delaying tax-reduction by returning to the Mellon rates. According to *The World:* "Within one month Congress could easily pass the Longworth bill, with administrative Senate amendments. It can not pass the Mellon rates in a year."

But as the New York *Herald Tribune* sees the situation, "the two Houses have, in fact, little heart in tax-reduction." To quote this Republican paper further:

> "They have been forced by public opinion to make a gesture lowering tax rates and doing away with a surplus which may be wisely renounced. But what they give the taxpayer with one hand they expect to withhold with the other. Their real program is to load the country down with additional taxation, scattering hundreds of millions about in order to curry favor with minority groups."

JANGLING REPUBLICAN KEYNOTES

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR, politically speaking. A prominent Republican Senator makes what is widely heralded as a "keynote" speech, and other leading Republicans at once declare that it isn't the right note at all. Then all the Democrats in the audience rise with one accord to poke fun at the Republican keynoters, and to make the most of what they call Republican disharmony, one Democratic editor telling us that in the Republican orchestra "every fiddler, and every tooter upon a horn, and every twanger of the harpstring is hitting a different key and beating a different time." But while Messrs. Pepper, Longworth, Borah and Daugherty are running the gamut of Republican keynotes, differing chiefly over what should be said about the oil scandals and the Democrats, everything is sweetly harmonious from the angle of the White House aspirant for Republican leadership. For all the "keynoters" agree in their support of Mr. Coolidge, and all the Washington correspondents tell us that the successive Coolidge victories in primaries and conventions are making his nomination by the Cleveland convention daily more certain.



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WHICH IS THE REAL REPUBLICAN KEYNOTER?

At the left, Senator Pepper, who attacks the Democrats as unpatriotic; at the right, Senator Borah, who says they have been doing a public service, and thinks both parties equally to blame for dependence on campaign contributions from big business.

Whether there is really any lack of harmony among the Republican keynoters, as the Democrats so fervently believe, may best be understood after we notice what they have said. When Senator Pepper went to Portland to talk to the Maine Republicans in convention assembled, it was said that his speech had received the Presidential O. K. This Mr. Pepper later denied. The most significant paragraphs in the Pepper speech are these:

> "In endeavoring to inflict injury exclusively upon the Republican party, the Democrats have in fact succeeded in discrediting both the great parties to such an extent that an irresponsible and highly dangerous third party is actually suggesting itself to some extremists as a practical possibility.
>
> "In other words, the Democrats have aimed at us and hit America.
>
> "I am here to-day to affirm my belief that the Democratic party has recently forfeited whatever claim to public confidence it may have possest.
>
> "The appointment of Forbes as head of the Veterans' Bureau and Fall as Secretary of the Interior have proved to be terrible mistakes; while the selection of Mr. Daugherty as Attorney-General seems to me to have been a grave error in judgment.
>
> "When I say this I am speaking of the mistakes not of the living but of the dead; of the mistakes of a beloved leader whose virtues were many and whose lapses were few. When any man for campaign purposes or to gain a partizan advantage undertakes to disturb the repose of that leader, I brand him as a political ghoul and declare him to be unfit for the society of decent people."

In an article in *Collier's Weekly*, Senator Pepper further develops his idea by describing as "tactics of desperation" the use being made by the Democrats "of the sins of Forbes, the weakness of Fall, and the impaired confidence in Daugherty." After characterizing Calvin Coolidge as "character incarnate," the Pennsylvania Senator concludes with these words:

> "If Forbes had not fooled President Harding, if Fall had not succumbed, if Daugherty's many fine qualities had been supplemented by others which his department needs, there would have been no notes with which to compose a war song for this campaign. As it is, these three can be combined into nothing more musical than a screech; and seven months of screeching is a dismal prospect for American ears."

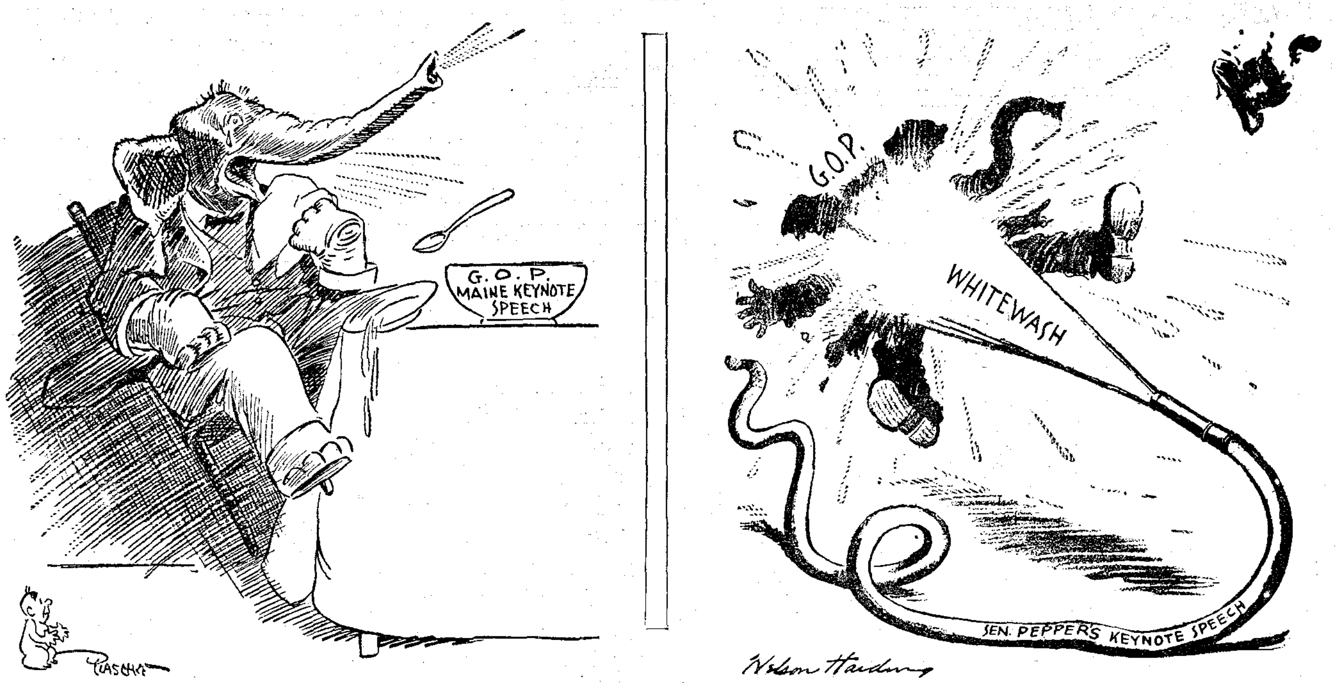
While Senator Pepper was attacking the Democrats in Maine, House Leader Longworth was similarly assailing them in a political speech in Philadelphia, in which he said:

> "Judged by its conduct in the past few years, it seems to me that the title of the Democratic party to its emblem, the rooster, so far less noble than the eagle, at least endowed with courage and the love of fair play, is decidedly shaky. It has been standing for obstruction, destruction, and disturbance. Of late it has been reveling in abuse, calumny and slander of the dead as well as of the living, so its own skirts have proved to be less clean than those of the party it has been attacking. It seems to me that a fitting emblem for the Democrats in the next campaign would be the buzzard."

Then, three days later, Senator Borah of Idaho undertook to offer what has been called "a counter-irritant to the keynoting of the erstwhile Administration spokesman, Senator Pepper." This speech, according to a Washington dispatch, "was carefully prepared by the Idaho Senator with a view to representing the Republican attitude toward the scandal investigations as being far different from that portrayed by Senator Pepper." Senator Borah denounced both parties as equally to blame for the practise of receiving large gifts to their campaign funds from individuals expecting to do business with the Government. And he took issue with his fellow Senator in saying:

> "I am not one of those who complain of the Democrats because of anything they have contributed to the revelations which have been brought about. The danger arises not out of criticism and exposure, but out of a tacit truce between the great parties that they will not criticize or expose the evil practises."

Where Senator Pepper and ex-Attorney-General Daugherty differ is not over the sins of the Democrats, but over the errors of President Harding. Mr. Daugherty attacks the Pennsylvania Senator for trying to make the Republican battle-cry "Blame it all on Harding!", dubs Mr. Pepper the "Burchard" of this year's campaign, intimates that such reflections on Mr. Harding would invite the resentment "of hosts of Republicans," and concludes that "a few more keynote speeches of this character would sound the death-knell of Republican success." Upon which the independent Springfield *Republican* remarks that ' the ugliness of Mr. Daugherty's attack on Senator Pepper and the menace it carries to Republican unity under President Coolidge's leadership must attract the widest attention."



TOO MUCH PEPPER
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

TOO HIGH PRESSURE CAUSES NEAR DROWNING
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

PEPPER'S SPEECH PEPPERED BY DEMOCRATIC CARTOONISTS

Senator Pepper is cordially accepted as "keynoter" by many Republican papers. The New York *Tribune* likes "the sure touch" with which he defines the issue; the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, published in Senator Pepper's own city, finds the speech "refreshing." The St. Paul *Dispatch* thinks the speech "deserves to become the Republican keynote, for the Senator has admitted the party mistakes, but he has placed the true valuation upon them. Forbes, Fall and Daugherty were Republican mistakes, but they are not and never have been the Republican party." The Albany *Journal* is convinced that the "leaders of the Democratic party are actuated by cheap, low-down partizan motives, which have entirely displaced any and all regard for the interest of the nation." And the Republican National Committee has issued a statement blaming the "Radical-Democrat combination" for the fact that the present session of Congress has been creating political sensations, usurping the power of the courts, retailing slander and gossip and carrying on "a continuous performance of wind-jamming and ballyhooing."

But President Coolidge, we read in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, distinctly sympathizes not with Senator Pepper's but with Mr. Borah's attitude. According to this authority, "Senator Borah voiced the sentiments of the President himself," and the "White House spokesman" is quoted as saying that Mr. Coolidge "wants a campaign that will appeal to the people to aid in ridding the Government of all taint of corruption. He is in thorough sympathy with the theme of Senator Borah's address."

From both Republican and independent sources these varying keynotings bring calls upon the President to conduct his own orchestra. The following policy is suggested as a Coolidge keynote by the Washington correspondent of that stanch New England Republican daily, the Boston *Transcript:*

> "1. An absolute divorce from the past.
>
> "2. A daily record in the months ahead of departmental house-cleaning and reorganization and administrative achievement.
>
> "3. And for the future a definite program bearing the stamp of Calvin Coolidge and commanding the support of those whose intelligence he addresses and over whom he wields the Emersonian power 'to make his talent trusted.'"

Not very different is the advice of independent journals not unfriendly to the President. The Newark *News* has only scorn for the Pepper keynote. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) sees not the slightest gain to be derived from charging the opposition party with partizan motives in exposing the rotten spots in the administration of the Government: "It is hypocritical to accuse the Democrats of 'scavenging' while 'scavenging' is their job. The Government would rot and putrefy if the job were not done with zeal."

The variation in Republican keynoting is naturally made the most of by Democratic editors. The Philadelphia *Record* concludes that if Mr. Stokowski, the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, should be deserted by his players, "he might get an engagement to lead the Republican orchestra and make the performers play the same tune." The Boston *Globe* admits that "this business of being a tuning-fork is not easy," and it fears that Mr. Pepper's keynote "is pitched rather low to be a first-rate campaign song for the party in power." The New York *World* calls the Pepper speech "an exhibition of complacency in the face of corruption, contentment in the face of incompetence, and casuistry in the face of profound and far-reaching evil." In New England the Hartford *Times* calls the Pepper speech "a vicious appeal to partizanship"; and in the South the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* speaks for many other Democratic papers in denouncing the "smug hypocrisy" of Mr. Pepper's arguments. These arguments Senator Pittman thus epitomized the other day on the floor of the Senate in the presence of Mr. Pepper:

> "Throw a smoke-screen around the incompetency and corruption of the present Administration; talk of the past and the future, but avoid discussion of the acts of the present Administration; condemn and ridicule the investigations; stimulate through propaganda fear for the safety of the Government; conceal President Coolidge's efforts to retain Denby and Daugherty in office; and blame all mistakes and inaction on the party's former leader, the dead President."

While Senator Borah included the Democratic party in his denunciation of the money menace in politics, his views are nevertheless strongly supported by the Democratic New York *World* and Brooklyn *Eagle.* His speech, says *The World*, "qualifies him highly as the keynote orator of that great central mass of the American people who, regardless of party, are looking for somebody to rise above the tortuous pretext and lame apology and express the anger of honest men at the sordid betrayal of a nation's interests."

THE TASK MR. STONE FACES

MR. COOLIDGE'S NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL "will find a degree of demoralization in the Department of Justice that will have to be eliminated before he can get down to the real business of the office," predicts a Republican paper, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, and the neighboring *Chronicle-Telegraph*, also Republican, admits that "the new Attorney-General takes office amid conditions that will test his mettle at the outset," and that "there is a tremendous amount of work pressing for his attention." But they also are sure that Harlan F. Stone, for thirteen years Dean of the Columbia University School of Law, the latest addition to the President's official family, will prove equal to the task. Moreover, remarks the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "he will be under no temptation to use his high office for political ends." In appointing "a big man for a big task," President Coolidge, in the opinion of *The Inquirer*, "has shown again that breadth of view, that concern for the public welfare, that impatience with petty partizan maneuvering, which is leading the country to trust him more and more implicitly."

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"MORE LIKE A LUMBERJACK THAN A PROFESSOR"

Is one Washington correspondent's description of the new Attorney-General, Harlan Fiske Stone, who is shown above with his day's catch of trout. A former football star on the Amherst eleven, fishing is now Mr. Stone's only outdoor sport.

This being a Presidential year, it would not be surprizing if Republican papers such as the above were less outspoken in their comment upon the condition of the Department of Justice, and that Democratic editors would seize upon every opportunity to make campaign material out of the selection of a "Wall Street lawyer" for Attorney-General. But with two or three exceptions, the latest Coolidge appointment seems to meet with approval on all sides; most of the verbal brickbats are hurled at the Daugherty régime. As the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal* puts it: "The country has no sound reason to doubt that under Mr. Stone's administration the Department of Justice will regain and maintain the prestige it deserves to hold." "What the people want is more brains and less politics at Washington," declares another Democratic paper, the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and they are back of the President in this instance." In making this, his second Cabinet appointment, "the President evidently realizes that the country demands a wholesale clean-up of the Department of Justice," notes the independent Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and it will be the task of Mr. Stone to fumigate and deodorize it." In order to rid this Department of "the black nightmare of Daughertyism, and make it respectable and self-respecting," agrees the independent Baltimore *Sun*, "a thorough spring house-cleaning is demanded. And here the New England instinct for cleanliness should help greatly."

In making this remark, the Baltimore paper has in mind the birthplace of the new member of the Coolidge Cabinet—Chesterfield, New Hampshire—and the fact that he was a sophomore at Amherst when Calvin Coolidge was a freshman. But the appointment is not based on personal friendship, several Republican editors hasten to assure us. In fact, points out the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) "a strong point in Mr. Stone's favor is that he was not the candidate of any group or faction." "No political considerations determined the choice," agrees the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which then proceeds to tell us of the "man's size job which Mr. Stone is now to undertake":

> "The war left a number of intricate matters to be settled by the Department of Justice. There are still left over a great many settlements of contractors' accounts with the Government which call for a man in the Department of Justice who is not only a good lawyer and of probity above all suspicion, but who has an uncommon capacity to see his way through tangled business transactions."

His path is sure to be a thorny one, agree the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) and Newark *News* (Ind.). As the latter paper explains:

> "For one thing, the new Attorney-General will take his place at the top of an organization built up by his predecessor and felt to be sympathetic toward Daugherty in his fall. In it Daugherty's ideas probably are still pervasive. They will have to be eradicated to bring the Department up to a standard where it will again possess public confidence, and that may mean that more than one underling will have to walk the plank."

In some circumstances, admits the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "perhaps any skilful and successful lawyer of good character might make a creditable Attorney-General, but the loss of public confidence in the Department of Justice makes its immediate restoration imperative. And no one with any of Mr. Daugherty's admitted weaknesses could bring this about." In the opinion of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) "the President has found in Mr. Stone an Attorney-General who in character, learning and association is worthy of the office." But, we are warned:

> "When the new Cabinet officer arrives in Washington he will find, as no doubt he already knows, that the dismissal of Daugherty has not carried out with it the Daugherty machine. He will find a department demoralized for many years, containing men who know how to play the game only as it was played under Daugherty."

For one reason and another, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* says "it is doubtful if the appointment will give satisfaction in all quarters of the distracted G. O. P. The machine element is likely to find fault because the new official has not been active as a Republican partizan, while the Western radicals will feel more or less aggrieved because, in their eyes, he is connected with 'predatory interests.'" Another Democratic paper, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, also has some critical remarks to make regarding the President's choice:

> "Whatever may be said of President Coolidge, it is fairly certain that he is the most skilful of the White House occupants in selecting political nonentities for high official position. Mr. Stone, no doubt, is well grounded in the law. He has given his life to the training of students in this profession. There is probably nothing about the law, from the academic view-point, that Mr. Stone does not know. But he is entirely unknown to the great majority of lawyers who have not had the privilege of attending Columbia University. There is no assurance whatever that he is practical enough to handle efficiently the affairs of the greatest law office in the country."

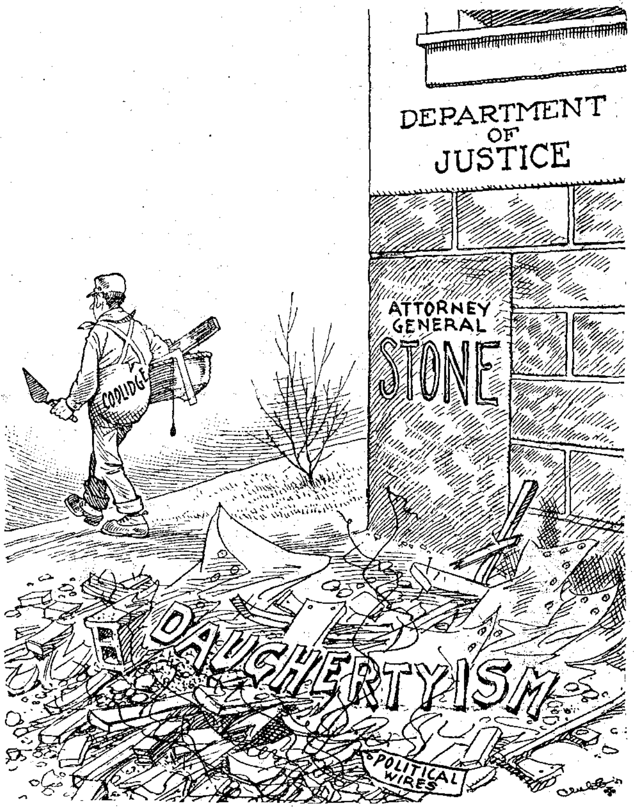
"No one seems to know much about the new Attorney-General," one editor remarks, "but that fact, remembering that every one knew a lot about Daugherty, is not likely to be put to the gentleman's discredit," and a survey of the press of the country indicates that the objectors to the new Attorney-General are very much in the minority. Taking first the Republican and independent Republican papers, which naturally might be expected to favor the selection of Dean Stone, we find indorsements from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Manchester *Union*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Boston *Transcript*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*. Among the Democratic and independent Democratic papers in favor of the appointment we find the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Pittsburgh *Sun*, Hartford *Times*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Nashville *Tennessean*, Chicago *Journal*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and New York *World*. The independent newspapers which have no fault to find with the Coolidge appointee include the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, Indianapolis *Star*, Providence *Journal*, Utica *Press*, Syracuse *Herald*, New York *American*, Detroit *Free Press*, New Haven *Register*, Springfield *Republican*, Baltimore *Sun*, Indianapolis *News*, Chicago *Evening Post*, and Newark *News*.

The record shows that Mr. Stone is the first man named to an important post from an Eastern State by President Coolidge, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who thus quotes a "White House spokesman":

> "Mr. Stone's nomination was made without any consideration whatever to the political situation. The President selected him because he has known him for years, ever since they were at Amherst together; because he believes him to be one of the most capable lawyers in the country, a man of the highest integrity, unimpeachable character and thorough executive experience.
>
> "Mr. Stone is a Republican, but has never been actively identified with politics. That was a point in his favor in this particular case. The President wanted just such a man to reorganize the Department of Justice, which is recognized to be considerably disorganized at this juncture. He believes Mr. Stone meets all the specifications he laid down for a new Attorney-General."

The new Attorney-General "looks more like a lumberjack than a law lecturer," writes Robert Barry from Washington to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and J. F. Essary, correspondent at the National Capital for the Baltimore *Sun* agrees that "there is nothing scholastic about his appearance," and that in his conversation he gives the impression of force. His friends assure us that he has unusual administrative ability, the capacity for an almost unlimited amount of work, and that his earnings since he resigned as Dean have been at the rate of $100,000 a year. Yet he lives simply, it is said. According to a New York *Evening Post* reporter:

> "Mr. Stone's home, a twelve-room suite on the sixth floor overlooking the Hudson River reflects his personal likes and tendencies. There are a number of magazines on a table. They have to do with political science, geography, sociology, and the like. One publication was a so-called 'high-brow' literary magazine. Dean Stone does not care so much for fiction.
>
> "Mr. Stone springs from New England stock that dates back to 1635, when Simon Stone arrived at the Massachusetts Bay colony. When Harlan was still a boy his father moved the family from Chesterfield, New Hampshire, to a farm in Mill Valley, a mile from the village of Amherst.
>
> "Tho a believer in the strict enforcement of all laws, Mr. Stone is not a Prohibitionist. He has exprest his belief that the Prohibition Act tends to break down respect for law.
>
> "The new Attorney-General stands almost six feet, is straight and tall, is solidly built, but not too heavy to interfere with hard work. His large head sets squarely on his broad shoulders. He has excellent presence, friendly and easy, but with none of the affability of the politician. Mr. Stone is exceedingly temperate. He never smokes, tho in the old days he occasionally took some light wine with his meals. He is a man of quiet tastes and a lover of the simple life."

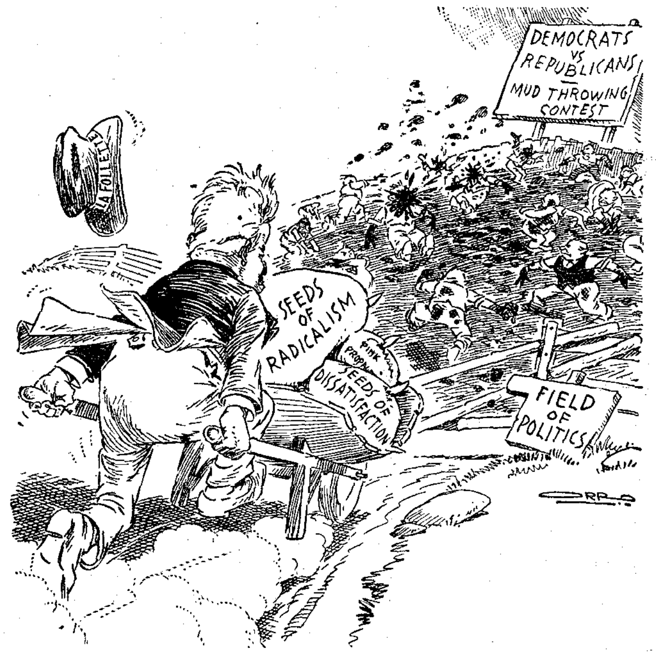


RESTORED

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

The new member of the Cabinet, moreover, is an intimate friend of John Bassett Moore, American representative at the World Court, and this is considered significant. His new client will be the biggest and wealthiest he has ever had—the United States. And "he has more friends than you can shake a stick at," avers a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. According to this informant:

> "Both Mr. Stone and President Coolidge had a common environment in their early years. Both were small-town boys. Both married girls from their own stratum.
>
> "Both men went to Amherst College, too. Mr. Stone not only attended college, but put himself through. He received no aid from home during his entire career. Besides being proficient in his studies, he gained prominence in the athletic world of the college, and earned a regular berth on the Amherst football team.
>
> "At Columbia University School of Law he coached in law in addition to doing his regular studies. His work attracted the attention of Professor Canfield, who asked him to come to the law school as his assistant.
>
> "He started practising law and lecturing at Columbia in 1899. Once he was making his own way, and the future smiled upon him, he went back to Chesterfield and married Miss Agnes Harvey. He was twenty-seven years old then. To-day Mr. Stone has two sons, both at Harvard."



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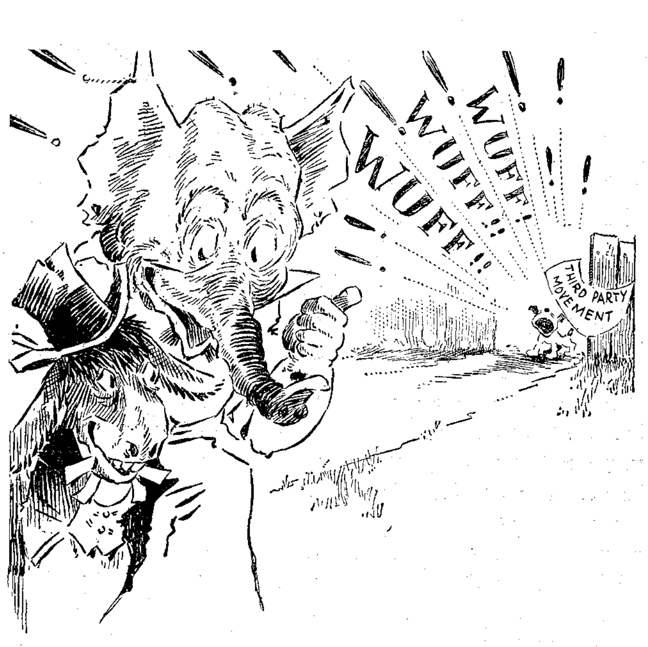
FERTILE SOIL

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.


WUFF!
WUFF!!
WUFF!!!
THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT

THE LITTLE DOG WITH THE BIG BARK

—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

COMIC SIDE OF SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S THIRD-PARTY CRUSADE, AS HIT OFF BY

THIRD-PARTY IDEAS IN THE NORTHWEST

A POLL OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin—States supposed to be seething with "third-party" sentiment—indicates that the launching of such a political movement is more than likely; that while its activities may not be crowned by success at the polls next November, they will be exceedingly embarrassing to the Republican party and encouraging to the Democrats; and that while Senator La Follette himself can not become President of the United States through such a movement, there is a very good chance that it will give him the opportunity, if there is a deadlock next fall and the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, to say who will be and who will not be President. Such is the situation brought about by the disaffection among the wheat-growers and industrial workers of the Central Northwestern States. As the Madison (Wis.) *Capital Times* observes: "Senator Robert M. La Follette is now in the most strategic position of his entire career."

Whether Senator La Follette will be a candidate for "third-party" honors is another matter. In the opinion of the Duluth *News-Tribune*, "Senator La Follette is too shrewd a politician to permit himself to be committed to any platform that a third party might draft." "He has not declared himself as being willing to run as a candidate of a third party," points out the Duluth paper, "but he has stated that he is willing to be an independent progressive candidate for the Presidency if Mr. Coolidge should be nominated at Cleveland next June." In the opinion of Governor Preus, of Minnesota, stamping-ground of the Non-Partizan League, Senator La Follette, who recently won a sweeping victory in his home State over President Coolidge, would probably not have to make an active campaign in order to capture the electoral votes of half a dozen or more States in the fall election.

With the Wisconsin Senator rapidly convalescing from his recent illness, his Washington office gave out on April 6 the text of the platform which his recently elected delegates from Wisconsin will submit for adoption at the Republican convention, and which is summarized in the adjoining column. That the convention will reject this platform goes without saying, several Washington correspondents agree. The Wisconsin delegates will then quit the convention, we are told, and join with other radical elements in backing Mr. La Follette as an independent or "third-party" candidate. What might happen if the third party prevented either the Republican or Democratic candidate from securing a majority in the electoral college is thus "speculated upon" by the Duluth *News-Tribune*:

"The choice of a President would then be left to the House of Representatives, the present House and not the one elected next November doing the voting. The vote is also cast by States.

"In the present House, there are twenty-two States which have a majority of Republican Congressmen and twenty-one which have a majority of Democratic Representatives. The Republican States are California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

THE LA FOLLETTE PLATFORM IN BRIEF

"Destroy the economic and political power of monopoly."

"Recovery of the Navy's oil reserves; vigorous prosecution of all who participated in these transactions."

"Public ownership of water power and strict public control and permanent conservation of all resources."

"Public ownership of railroads."

"Recovery of the hundreds of millions stolen through fraudulent war contracts and corrupt leasing of public resources and action to collect the interest on the $11,000,000,000 owed us abroad."

"Constitutional amendment providing that Congress may reenact a statute over a judicial veto."

"Reduce freight rates on agricultural products."

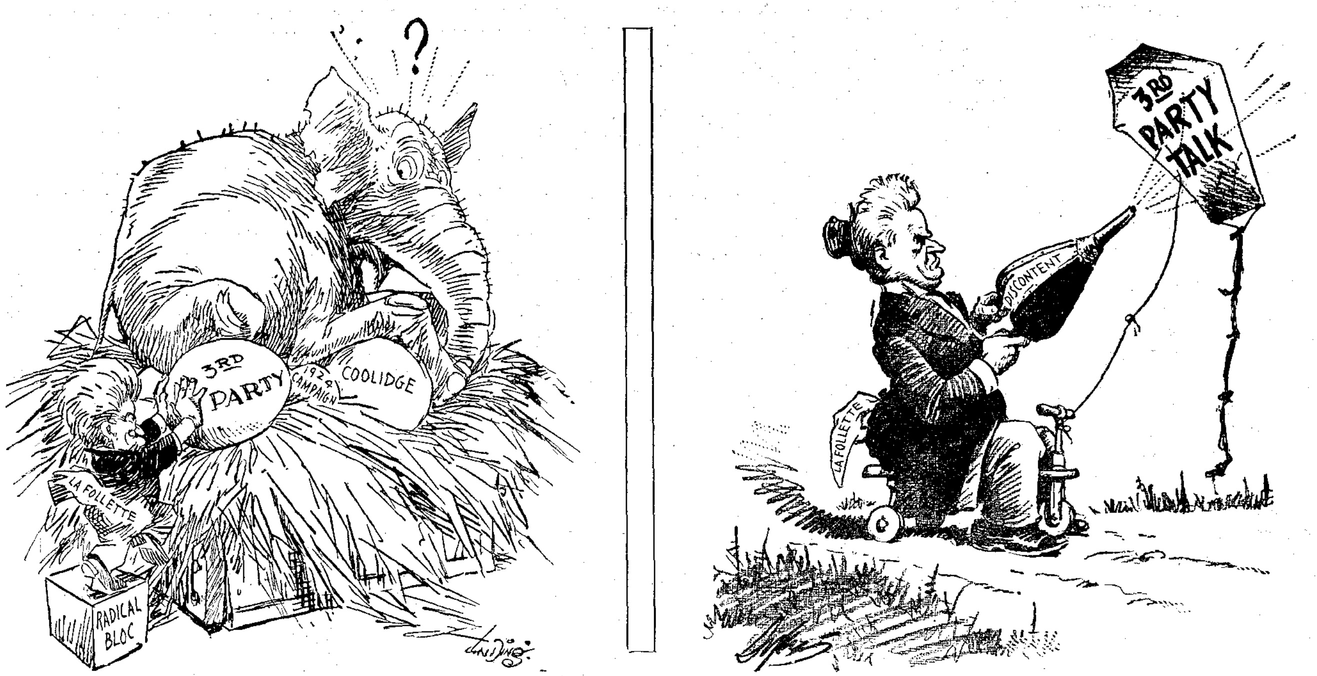
"Abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes; and the right of farmers and industrial workers to organize, bargain collectively, and conduct cooperative enterprises."

"Adjusted compensation for the veterans."

"Direct nomination and election of the President; initiative and referendum; popular referendum for or against war, except in case of invasion."

"Revision of the Versailles Treaty."

The platform also denounces the Mellon Tax Plan as "a device to relieve the multimillionaires at the expense of the taxpayers."



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THERE WON'T BE MUCH MOTHER LOVE FOR IT
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"LET'S GO!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

REPUBLICAN CARTOONISTS FROM THE PROGRESSIVE NORTHWEST TO THE EFFETE EAST

Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"The Democratic States are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

"In addition to these States, there are five in which there is an equal number of Democratic and Republican Congressmen. These are: Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

"Suppose, then, that Senator La Follette should head a third ticket and should win enough electoral votes to prevent a choice in the electoral college. He would then be in position virtually to dictate the choice of a President, for the simple reason that the Wisconsin vote would be needed to elect a Republican President in the House, and the Wisconsin vote in Congress would go as La Follette dictated. Without Wisconsin, there would be a tie vote, with twenty-one Republican States, twenty-one Democratic, and five with a tie vote. Senator La Follette would thus occupy the same strategic position in the choice of a President that he now holds in the deliberations of Congress. Neither party has a majority in Congress without the aid of La Follette and his supporters, and while the leadership of a third party can not result in making La Follette himself President, there is a very good chance that it will give him the opportunity at least to say who will be and who will not be President."

Such a situation "would probably mean the election of a Democratic President," believes the Fergus Falls (Minn.) *Journal*, "thus giving the Democrats complete control of the Government—White House, Senate, and House of Representatives—in conjunction with the progressives." In the Senate, we are reminded by the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*, "the progressive Republicans hold the balance of power, as was evidenced in the fight for chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission," and the Eau Claire (Wis.) *Press* and Waukesha *Freeman* agree that the Republican party will be more seriously affected by a third-party movement than the Democrats. And the third-party plan "is far more than a mere possibility," we are assured by the Watertown (S. Dak.) *Public Opinion*. In fact, a call has already been issued for a national convention of the farmer-labor element in St. Paul, on June 17, when it is proposed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President and outline a platform. "If there is not a revival in the farming industry between now and fall, the farmers of the Northwest will feel that the two old political parties have given them no real assistance, and that they would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying an independent candidate," explains the Mitchell (S. Dak.) *Republican*. As the Rochester (Minn.) *Post and Record* points out:

"Robert La Follette was enthusiastically endorsed for the Presidential nomination by the farmer-laborites at their recent convention at St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. La Follette will make a strong candidate, and it will require a man of unusual ability and popularity to defeat him in the Northwest. He can capitalize the unrest in the farming sections. He can make a strong appeal to the dissatisfied in the industrial world. Robert M. La Follette, as Presidential contender, must be reckoned with seriously by the great political parties.

"Third parties have never seriously interfered with the political machinery of a democratic Government in America in the past, but the situation in 1924 is exceptionally critical and nobody can predict with certainty what will develop in the next six months."

"No one can foresee what the ultimate effect of the 'oil scandal' will be, and no one knows what the psychology of the electorate will be next November," notes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "but there is a tangible third party movement on." Moreover, says the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) *Press*, "it is reasonably certain that La Follette will head the ticket." "President Coolidge probably will be nominated," admits A. M. Brayton in the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*. But, he goes on:

"In our judgment his chances of being President are not greater than those of Senator La Follette, who with a single organized State pits his chances upon a broad public conviction that government in America must be reformed not superficially, but fundamentally.

"And let none mistake the power of Robert M. La Follette. To-day no bill can pass Congress without his sanction. It is equally true that no man can become President without his approval."

There are other editors in the "third party" States, however, who question in the first place whether a movement headed by La Follette will really be started, and whether, in such an event, it will succeed even in placing the balance of power in the hands of the Wisconsin Senator. For instance, "how in the name of the pink-toed prophet can an intelligent person expect La Follette to succeed where Roosevelt failed?" asks the Fairmont (Minn.)

Independent. "A party founded on spite never got anywhere," significantly remarks the Albert Lea (Minn.) *Tribune.* Moreover, the Valley City (N. Dak.) *Times-Record* can find "no real demand" for a third party, or, to quote the Eau Claire *Telegram,* "a seventh party." For, this Wisconsin paper reminds us, there are besides the Republican and Democratic parties, in the order of their strength as shown in the 1920 election, the Socialist, Farmer-Labor, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor parties.

"La Follette is not in the habit of leading forlorn hopes that affect his personal political fortunes," remarks the St. Cloud (Minn.) *Times.* For this reason, thinks the Mandan (N. Dak.) *Pioneer*:

> "The suggested third-party movement, with Senator La Follette as the standard-bearer, is destined to end as it did in 1920, when the Wisconsin Senator, after temporizing with the offer of the Committee of Forty-eight to head the ticket, lost heart and crawled back into the Republican fold.
>
> "Third-party talk is cheap. It all hinges around La Follette. Eliminate him and there is nothing left. And Senator La Follette, remembering the nice soft berths the Republican party has provided him since his first term in Congress in 1884, can be depended on to do just what he did in 1920—decline to lead a forlorn hope."

Besides, declares the Yankton (S. Dak.) *Press and Dakotan,* "Mr. La Follette's strategic position is more imaginary than real," and the Fargo (N. Dak.) *Forum* speaks of the Wisconsin Senator as "nearing the end politically, with radical hounds yelping at his heels." "If a third party is formed, it is likely to go the way of the Bull Moose—into oblivion," believes the Watertown (Wis.) *Times.* But La Follette may so manipulate his campaign as to be nominated in each of the States by individual petition, suggests the Grand Forks (N. Dak.) *Herald.* For, this paper goes on:

HOW THE NATION'S WEALTH HAS GROWN IN TEN YEARS

Class of Property	*1912 Value*	*1922 Value*	*Increase*
Taxed real property and improvements (estimated)	$96,923,406,000	$155,908,625,000	60.9
Exempt real property, exclusive of national parks and monuments	12,313,520,000	20,505,819,000	66.5
Stocks of goods, vehicles, other than motor, furniture and clothing	34,334,291,000	75,983,607,000	121.3
Railroads and their equipment	16,148,532,000	19,950,800,000	23.5
Privately owned telephone and transmission enterprises, other than railroads	9,572,855,000	13,607,570,000	42.1
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	6,091,541,000	15,753,260,000	159.1
Motor vehicles	*	4,567,407,000	*
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,643,000	4,278,155,000	63.5
Farm machinery and implements	1,368,225,000	2,604,638,000	90.4
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000	360,885,000	24.4

* No comparison is possible as no separate estimate was made in 1912.

> "The candidate himself would prepare his own platform and select his own managers. By skilful manipulation his candidacy in each State could be made to assume the appearance of spontaneity on the part of voters in that State. In Wisconsin it would assume a pro-German tinge. In North Dakota it could be made to appeal to the old League sentiment. In the South, conceivably, it could be delicately adjusted to the exigencies of the color problem. A better scheme could not be devised."

In the opinion of the Duluth *Herald:*

> "Only one thing could possibly make a third party formidable at this time. That is a nation-wide reaction of disgust at the disclosures in Washington, taking the form of profound distrust of both the major parties. The American people, on the whole, are very prosperous; and desperate political steps are never taken by a prosperous people."

At any rate, observes the Minnesota *Star* in another editorial, "the possibilities of the coming election, with the voters driven to disgust over the revelations in the oil investigation, are almost unlimited. Doubtless the fight of 1924 will go down into history as one of the bitterest ever waged." Meanwhile, however, we are informed by the calm and collected St. Paul *Pioneer Press,* "the Northwest is still listening to the radio, attending the movies as usual, and in a general way going about its business, blissfully unaware that it has just passed, or is about to pass, through any violent upheaval."

DO OUR NATIONAL WEALTH FIGURES LIE?

MORE APPARENT THAN REAL, we are told, is the Census Bureau's estimated increase in the nation's wealth from $186,299,664,000 in 1912 to $320,803,862,000 at the end of 1922—an increase of 72.2 per cent. For, points out the New York *World,* "commodity prices averaged some 50 per cent. higher at the end than at the beginning of the decade, consequently the dollar of measurement became that much shorter." More apparent than real, also, is the increase of 49.6 per cent. in the per capita wealth, maintains the Boston *Transcript.* This figure, according to the Census Bureau's recent report, is now $2,918, as against $1,950 in 1912. "With assets at least ten times as great as our national debt, we are not only a solvent but a prosperous people," notes *The Transcript.* Nevertheless, points out the Springfield *Union* in a lengthy editorial:

> "Figures are never so deceptive as when they involve a measurement in money, the value of which, relatively to commodities, may greatly change within a short period. The natural assumption is that the wealth of the nation has greatly increased in the past dozen years. In the first three years of the war we produced and sold vast quantities of goods. During the war our production rose to record-breaking quantities. All this should naturally have contributed to the increase of our national wealth.
>
> "If the figures of the Census Bureau as to our present national wealth as compared with that of 1912 were taken at their face value, the assumption of a great increase would be borne out—an increase of about 76 per cent. But it is a dollar increase. Recent statistics of the Department of Labor indicate that the average price of commodities, due consideration being given to their relative importance in the cost of production and living, is now about 62 per cent. higher than it was in the ten-year period ending with 1913. Obviously, therefore, a large part of the apparent increase in wealth is due simply to the reduced value of the dollar, the measure of value that is being used. If 62 per cent. of the increase is due merely to increase in prices, or, what is the same thing, to the reduction in the purchasing value of the dollar, the actual increase in our national wealth in twelve years has been less than $20,000,000,000. This is not phenomenal; indeed, there is reason to believe that it would have been greater had it not been for the war.
>
> "When the comparison is made on a per capita basis the inference is that the average person is actually worth less than before the war. The government figures that the per capita wealth has increased from $1,950 in 1912 to $2,918 in 1923, or $968. But this is an increase of less than 50 per cent., whereas the average price of commodities is said to be 62 per cent. greater. In order to make the average person as well off now as in 1912 his per capita wealth of that year, $1,950, would have to be increased 62 per cent. or to about $3,160.
>
> "National wealth is really another expression for national savings. And savings exprest in dollars are not the same as savings exprest in purchasing power. The actual savings have been far less than the savings in dollars. Furthermore, with the reduced value of the dollar has come a great increase in taxation, Federal, State and local. Tho in the nation as a whole there may have been a slight actual increase in wealth during the war period, the average person's capacities to save are reduced by the increased cost of living and by increased taxes. The effect of these taxes is both direct and indirect. Not only does the average person with a wealth of $2,918 have to pay a far larger direct tax on this amount, but indirectly he is shouldering some of the burden of taxes on others through the higher prices taxes create."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

It appears that, in the matter of reparations, Germany's will is a won't.—*Washington Post.*

President Coolidge lost his cat the other day, but his goat is still safe.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

And after everybody is educated for white-collar jobs, who is going to make the white collars?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A lot of gossip in Washington nowadays is only being aired when fumigation would hardly be too much.—*Detroit News.*

Flappers are now having their hair cut "boyish style" or shingled. Some of them are being shingled in the wrong place. —*New York American.*

Being the party in power means little unless there is power in the party.—*Baltimore Sun.*

It may be less poetic, but it is none the less true, that April showers will also bring May onions.—*Detroit News.*

With their usual contrariety, the drys refuse to cheer up until the wets get low in spirits. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

One disturbing feature of traveling along Easy Street is the large volume of traffic coming the other way.—*Detroit News.*

It takes nine tailors to make a man, but if he happens to be a married man, one dressmaker can break him. —*Minnesota Star.*

It is just possible Mr. Bryan would have agreed if Darwin had said that man is descended from the donkey. —*Columbia Record.*

Another demand for a little constructive legislation and Bill Borah will find himself listed as an inflammatory radical.— *Detroit News.*

Mr. Bok announces he sees as a result of his $100,000 prize the start of an international mind in America. Anybody else can see it in any city directory for nothing.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Coolidge may be the Sphinx of Washington, but he seems to make considerable noise in the primaries.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

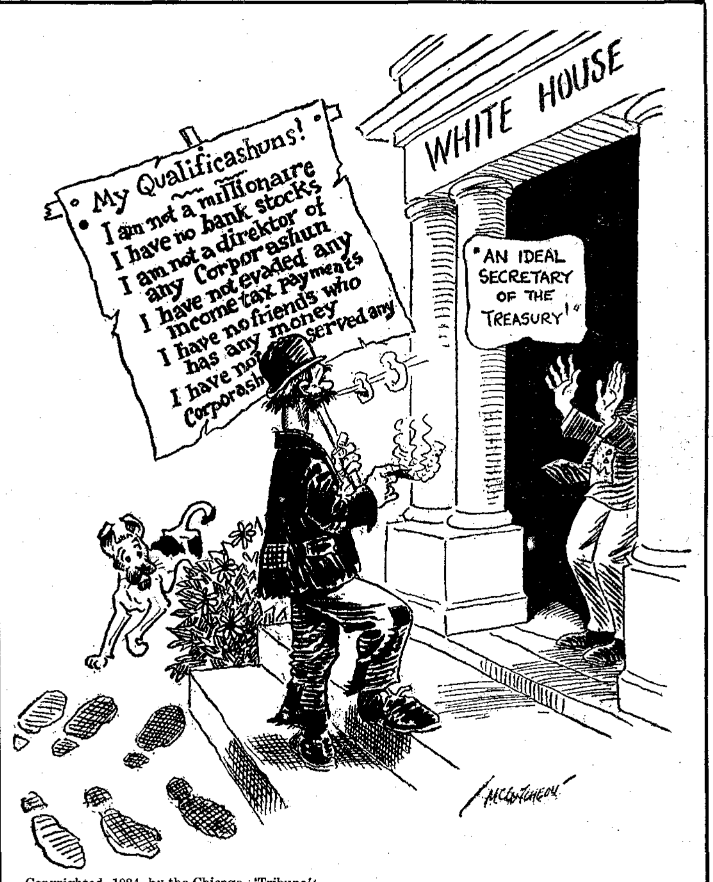
Bryan says people should be more careful whom they elect to office. And he can remember when we were very, very careful. —*San Diego Union.*

The red man lost the country because he couldn't exploit it; exploiting it too much may deliver it to another set of Reds.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

It is proposed to give World War veterans paid-up insurance policies in lieu of a bonus. Did you ever try to eat an insurance policy?—*New York American.*

It is, of course, the merest effrontery for us to suggest it, but something might come of an investigation of Congress if it could be tried.—*Columbia Record.*

A Pittsburgh man, accused of stealing $50, was fined $25. We publish this as an inducement to our crooks to move to Pittsburgh, where they seem to be assured of a fair living.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*


WHITE HOUSE
My Qualificashuns!
I am not a millionaire
I have no bank stocks
I am not a direktor of any Corporashun
I have not evaded any income tax payments
I have no friends who has any money
I have not served any Corporash
"AN IDEAL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY!"
McCutcheon

Copyrighted, 1924, by the Chicago "Tribune"

A CABINET OFFICER WHO MIGHT ESCAPE CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISMS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Will the Bok plan work? Well, it worked Mr. Bok for $50,000.—*San Diego Union.*

Mr. Coolidge has probably concluded by now that it wasn't a cabinet but a what-not.—*Columbia Record.*

The mystery of the moment in Washington is the identity of the party that is going to laugh last.—*Detroit News.*

Frequently the horse-power of the car and the horse sense of the driver seem in inverse ratio.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Think how costly it was to repair the *Leviathan* after she ran into mud, and then think of the Ship of State.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Prince of Wales still prefers the bridle and halter to the bride and altar.—*Detroit News.*

So far as William Wrigley is concerned, it appears that Hi Johnson's flavor doesn't last.—*Columbia Record.*

Adjusted compensation for dollar-a-year men may mean giving them a few more years. —*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The campaign seems thus far to have produced the customary number of dark horses who are a little light.—*Detroit News.*

Congress is so often deadlocked that the public is beginning to feel that it might better be padlocked.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

About the time the bedtime stories are being sent broadcast, the modern child is setting out for the movies.—*New York American.*

About the only thing left now to do in this matter is to require some of our statesmen to wear uniforms without pockets.—*Detroit News.*

A new vaudeville star is coming out of the West, his specialty being the imitation of animals. Why bring one out of the West? Why not run a selective draft in our own subway?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

One way for the Senate to conserve oil would be not to splash it round just to see where it will stick.—*Philadelphia North American.*

This oil investigation is showing that a lot of Washington's political splendor has been the glory that was grease.—*Philadelphia North American.*

You have to buy a newspaper to find out that wheat prices have collapsed. You'd never learn of it by buying a loaf of bread.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The attitude of some of our patriots, if we get them straight, is that they don't give a dern how many taxpayers they bankrupt if they can only sting Mr. Mellon.—*Columbia Record.*

A casual investigation of the increase in savings deposits since Prohibition came in will probably disclose that it's the bootleggers who are making the deposits.—*Columbia Record.*

Senator Heflin is right. There is something wrong with "nearly every department of the Government." Offices that ought to be held by Democrats are in the possession of Republicans.—*Toledo Blade.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW STANDS THE GERMAN REPUBLIC?

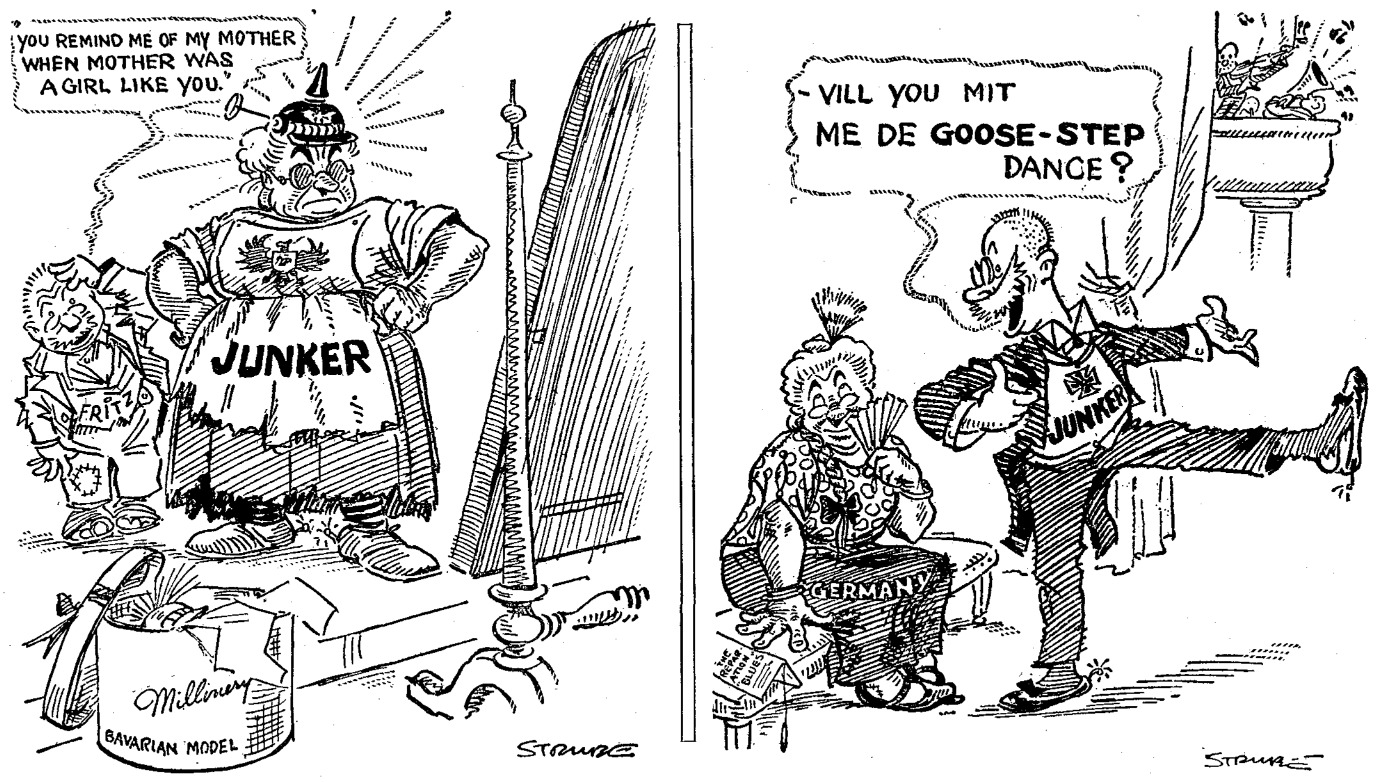
DEMOCRACY AND REACTION will be at war in the general German elections to be held May 4, we are told by various English and French editors, who warn their respective Governments that on the issue may depend the whole question of Europe's future. In Germany the *Frankfurter Zeitung* makes the statement that a victory for the Nationalists would be a great misfortune for Germany, for it would mean that a Reichstag would be elected which would reject any understanding with the victorious Powers just when they seem willing to give Germany a breathing space and show a tendency to come to an understanding with her. This important German liberal daily therefore makes appeal to the English, Americans and Italians, to realize what must be done and what must be avoided, as they "rightly say that a victory of the anti-democratic forces would ruin Germany and frustrate the restoration of economic order in Europe." Commenting on the observations of this German newspaper, the London *Westminster Gazette* remarks:

> "In other words, if the German people, like the French, continue to see M. Poincaré making Mr. MacDonald give way to his wishes, reaction will win at the elections in Germany just as it will win in France. The failure of the British Government to restore German sovereignty in the Palatinate, their consent to the application of stricter military control over Germany, the talk about local neutralization in the Rhineland, and the absence of any determined effort to bring the Ruhr occupation to a close, are taken as signs that the Labor Government intend to sacrifice Germany to their desire for good relations with France. The result is an effect on German opinion which is not realized in this country. The bitter disappointment of the German Democrats at the apparent failure of the Labor Government to effect anything has brought a corresponding advantage to the Nationalists in Germany. Would it not be possible for the Labor Government to make a gesture which would show that they had not absolutely forgotten the German people?"

In the view of the Manchester *Guardian* a German Government practically pledged to denounce or at least to sabotage the Treaty, unwilling to consider entry into the League, stupidly defiant of the Allies' intentions with regard to the control of German armaments, would be "as fatal an impediment to peace as Mr. Poincaré himself, and would exasperate the mildest French Government to an emulation of its own extravagances." We read then:

> "In the outgoing Reichstag the Extreme Right and Extreme Left between them held only some 150 seats, which they shared about evenly, out of the total of 460 members. In its successor not only may the Nationalists increase their 65 seats to some 100, but a yet more ferociously patriotic party, the 'Freedom' party, has appeared on the scene and is said to be making large conquests of public support. The Communists, too, are expecting to detach a large section of votes from the Social-Democrats, but this represents, internationally speaking, a smaller danger."

The reason for this flight from the Center, says the Manchester *Guardian*, is first the "blundering diplomacy of the Allies, and of France in particular," who, "scenting the Junker under every German skin," created the feeling in Germany that a Nationalist Government could not be worse treated by the Allies than a democratic one, and might be able to put up a better fight. The second reason given by this newspaper is the extraordinary economic upheaval caused by the currency depreciation, which has "made any slashing outright policy seem preferable to a coo and rational one." Nevertheless it thinks there are forc "militating in the opposite direction to Jingoism," and one


YOU REMIND ME OF MY MOTHER WHEN MOTHER WAS A GIRL LIKE YOU.
JUNKER
FRITZ
Millinery
BAVARIAN MODEL
STRUBE
VILL YOU MIT ME DE GOOSE-STEP DANCE?
JUNKER
GERMANY
THE REPARATION BLUES
STRUBE

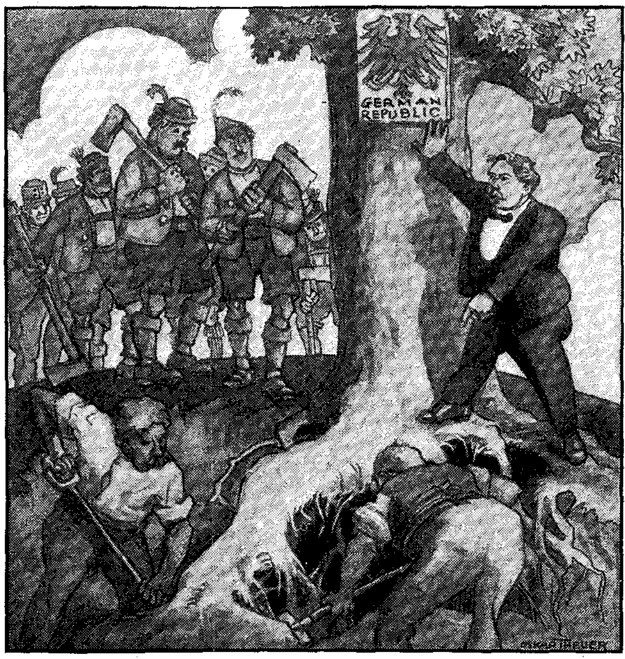
SPRING MILLINERY
—*The Daily Express* (London).

THE GOOD OLD GOOSE-STEP
—*The Daily Express* (London).

SIGNS OF SPRING IN GERMANY AS SEEN FROM ENGLAND mentions is Britain's Labor Government with "its obvious desire to work hand in hand with any willing cooperator for a general settlement."

From the French view-point, as recorded by Pierre Bernus in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, it is very evident that there is a general movement of the German mind toward reaction, and it will become evident, he thinks, in the increase of strength accruing to the most nationalistic groups. He believes also that on the Left, the Communists will gain strength at the expense of the Social-Democrats, but all signs, he tells us, augur a great swing toward the Right, and he goes on to say:

> "The German press realize this fact with astonishing unanimity, for the organs of the Right are rejoicing over it in advance, while the organs of the Left are bewailing it most painfully. The various municipal elections held during the past few months in the most diverse regions of Germany, whether in Saxony, in Thuringia, at Hamburg or at Potsdam, confirm these prognostics. At Potsdam the deepest-dyed Nationalists, those of the German-National Volkspartei, which must not be mistaken for the Volkspartei, won only about 12,000 votes, that is to say half of the total vote, while the Popular party, altho very reactionary, only had about 2,500 and the Social Democrats lost about 6,000 votes.
>
> "These symptoms are so obvious that the militarists, who seem really to have the controlling hand, no longer find it necessary to hold themselves in restraint. Mr. de erlach, one of the few truly liberal journalists in Germany, was found guilty of high treason for having noticed in the *Welt am Montag* that the teachers had obtained leave of absence to undergo a secret course of military instruction. Just recently it has come out that Professor Quidde, President of the German League for Peace, was arrested at Munich for having sent a letter to General von Seeckt in which he showed that the articles on disarmament in the Treaty of Versailles were not respected. General von Seeckt replied to him, not by denying the allegations of Professor Quidde, but by accusing him of being a traitor to his country in disclosing the military preparations of Germany."



A BERLIN THRUST AT BAVARIA

"We Bavarians hit the root with the ax in order that the tree may grow better."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

Whether Professor Quidde remains under arrest or not, according to this French editor, the mere fact that he was arrested on the grounds cited, is a curious revelation of the attitude of the German authorities, and we read:

> "Undoubtedly what happens in Germany will have its effect outside. Any agreement that may be concluded with the German Government will have value or will be merely a scrap of paper, according to whether the heads at Berlin are of good faith, or not. As far as the German Nationalists go, good faith is non-existent in the matter of the application of the Treaty of Versailles, for their whole ambition is to destroy it. Under these circumstances, the reestablishment of a complete entente between France and England is more necessary than ever. On such an entente depends the pacific and ordered evolution of Europe."

As indicative of a certain German point of view we have the observations of Dr. Max Hildebert Boehm in a Hamburg daily, called *American News*. This German authority tells us that while the Socialist revolution in Germany, which was speedily ended by the people through the Parliamentary system, has "merely led to the enslavement of the German people as a result of the turn which foreign politics have taken," German nationalism is being "mentally revolutionized," and the outcome of this will determine the fate of the nation. Dr. Boehm continues:

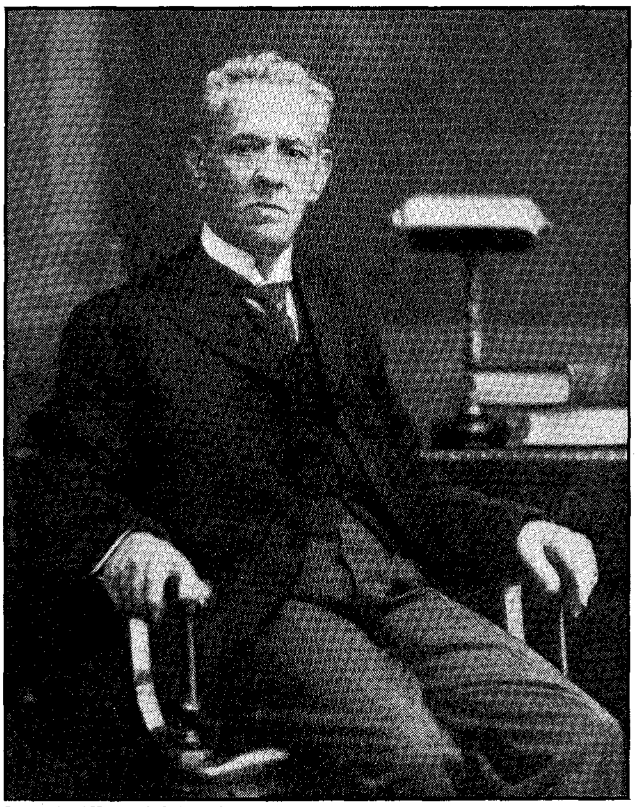
> "Nationalism is on the opposition side in this new Germany. While the political elements in control of the Government are handicapped by their policy of constant yielding, the new nationalism is making headway at both wings of party life and produces points in common between the extremes—a change which requires on both sides the renunciation of old and cherished prejudices which naturally can not take place from one day to another and not without serious crises and relapses.
>
> "It goes without saying that the elements of the political Left find it especially hard to espouse nationalism and to shed the doctrines of their internationalist past. The fact that the Majority-Socialists, since they came into power have to a large extent been obliged to swear off their Marxistic slogans, has contributed materially to strengthen unadulterated Marxism and internationalist illusions at the extreme left. On the other hand Bolshevist headquarters at Moscow have given such an unmistakable example of socialist and Russian imperialism that the German Communists have been in hot water ever since. Furthermore the incapability of their leaders and the corruption which the financing of German Bolshevism by the Soviets involved, bankrupted the German Communists as a party, of which the Saxon scandals produced an example. Poincaré's policy of brute force and the Ruhr adventure on the other hand produced a yet unformed nationalist mood especially among labor in the industrial centers of Western Germany which, paradoxical as it may seem, induced laborers to make use of nationalist arguments in their struggle against the trust magnates who were willing to compromise with the French."

At the extreme Right wing, according to this German writer, the old leaders still think in the terms of old time nationalism and find it difficult to sever a tie of their political and social habits, "altho too much importance is generally attached in foreign countries to such monarchistic prejudices," and we are told:

> "The weakness of the monarchical spirit is not due alone to the hopelessness of the task to restore the monarchy in the face of antagonistic political conditions prevalent both at home and abroad—the real reason is a deeper one. Nobody really desires to have all the small and diminutive dynasties restored to power, which as remnants of a remote disorganized past played a part in the pre-war Empire. This weakens the legitimist basis of German monarchism. The question of a new monarchical order which can not be attained by means of a simple restoration, raises at once great practical difficulties. On the other hand the creation of a centralized empire is out of the question, as those elements of the people in favor of a monarchical order are at the same time avowed adherents of the Federal system.
>
> "Especially is this the case in Bavaria which would never tolerate that the Hohenzollerns be restored to power unless the Wittelsbach family return at the same time. A change in the imperial dynasty would completely destroy the legitimist foundation and would affront the reliable monarchical elements and possibly cause religious strife which from the start would endanger the existence of a new monarchical order. All this is too clearly understood for serious attempts to restore the monarchical order to be credited with any chances of success by the old conservatives."

CUBAN VIEWS OF POSSIBLE REVOLUTION

ENGINEERING A CUBAN revolution from New York has apparently lost none of its novelty, we are told, when note is taken of the flurry caused by the presence and interviews given here by Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, President of the Association of Cuban Veterans and Patriots, who escaped through the nets of the police of Havana, to carry on his agitation against the President Zayas Administration. On the other hand, Gen. Garcia Velez is quoted in a Cuban newspaper as saying his association does not intend to start a revolution, but if extreme measures should have to be taken they would be only "a demonstration of real democracy." The fight of the Association of Veterans and Patriots is said to have become hotter because of the approaching Cuban presidential campaign, for the Association is reported as being bitterly opposed to the alleged reelection designs of President Zayas, whom they accuse of being responsible for the irregularities and unrest in Cuban political circles. But many Cuban organs are opposed to what they call the revolutionary plans of the Association and among them is the Havana *Diario de La Marina,* which says:


International Newsreel photograph

"NOT HIS FAULT"

Say defenders of President Zayas of Cuba, who blame the country's evils on its "political organization and the classes forming its parties."

"The tolerance displayed by the Zayas Administration was so great as not to cancel Gen. Garcia Velez's appointment as Cuban Minister in Great Britain, when this gentleman himself should have resigned long ago in order not to weaken his moral position. There is no doubt that there was a time when the Veterans and Patriots had the country within their grasp, but engaged as they were in oral offensives, the opportunity passed by. If they did not effect their revolution at this juncture, they had but two ways of escape: to resign amid ridicule or commit suicide. We do not mean by this that the nation's interest obliged them to take the revolutionary field. Such an act would have been fruitless, as no benefit can be derived from the overturn of a man, who, after all, is a faithful representative of his environment and of the times. Whoever should be substituted for him would possess his faults, but not his qualities. Existing evils are not in a man or in a form of Government, but lie in our political organization and in the social classes forming our parties."

Supposing the suggested revolution of the Veterans and Patriots should succeed, this daily goes on to ask, do they sincerely believe it possible that "an honest and wise dictatorship would bring about the miracle of Cuban regeneration?" To which it replies:

"To achieve the former, Washington's consent would have to be obtained, plus our people's submission. As for the latter, they would need time, the element without which no educational policy can be safely carried out. But even in that case, results would be doubtful. It is not by the use of violent means that morality is restored in a corrupt society oppress by force.

"Punishment of the culprits? Who is to throw the first stone, here where we all are culpables by action or omission? We shall not delve into this matter more extensively. There shall be no revolution, yet if unhappily there should be one, it would have a disastrous ending. The country repudiates it. The industry of making revolutions can not prosper in a country whose vital interests require respect and guaranties for foreign investments. Furthermore, there is no propitious revolutionary atmosphere where employment is plentiful and liberty so great that the Veterans and Patriots can carry on their campaign unmolested."

The Havana *Mundo* and also the *Discusion* believe that the campaign of Gen. Garcia Velez has alarmed the American public and caused grave damage to trade intercourse, and *La Discusion* remarks:

"Revolutionary threats are intended to terrorize the Government, tho everybody can see the personal aims pursued by the agitators. Dr. Zayas, however, must define his attitude in the coming electoral struggle, and by so doing make a proper move on the road to stability."

Furthermore, *El Mundo* is among those journals that insist that Cuban problems should be solved within the boundaries of Cuba, and it says energetically:

"We fail to conceive how a campaign waged for Cuba's sake can be fought on foreign soil. To suppose that it is done in order to induce a foreign people to act as arbiter, or to have such a people, through their Government, intervene in behalf of Cubans opposed to the present state of affairs, is ingenious; but Cuba's independence does not and can not obey the will of the United States. Cuba's independence is founded invariably on the free will of the Cuban people."

As to the repeated accusations of graft against the Zayas Administration, *El Mundo* takes occasion to compare conditions on this point between Cuba and the United States, and finds them not very dissimilar. It adds:

"Terrible accusations have been circulated against Cuba in the United States, implicating high officials as having made use of their offices for their private benefit; and our surprize has been great to find these same faults, but on a larger scale, among our preceptors. This surprize did not bring a smile to our face. We have been painfully imprest by the realization of having been duped during so many years, and deceit is always vexing to humanity."

The sincerity of motive of Gen. Garcia Velez is admitted by many of his opponents, especially those that blame him for fixing his base of action in the United States. Among them is the Havana *Politica Comica*, which observes:

"There is an enormous difference between issuing a revolutionary manifesto from the Cuban fields and dictating the same from a New York hotel room. Gen. Garcia Velez should not forget that any revolutionary activity, just or unjust, works against Cuba. If American interests are endangered, armed intervention follows. We have had the proof of this in Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and we see it again to-day in Nicaragua and Honduras.

"Nobody dreams of revolution in Cuba. What the people want is to work in peace. Is it so difficult to obtain this?"

Much asperity has been added to the conflict, we are told, by the suppression of the daily *El Sol*, because it was charged with sympathizing with the aims of the Veterans and Patriots. In that newspaper Gen. Garcia Velez was quoted as saying:

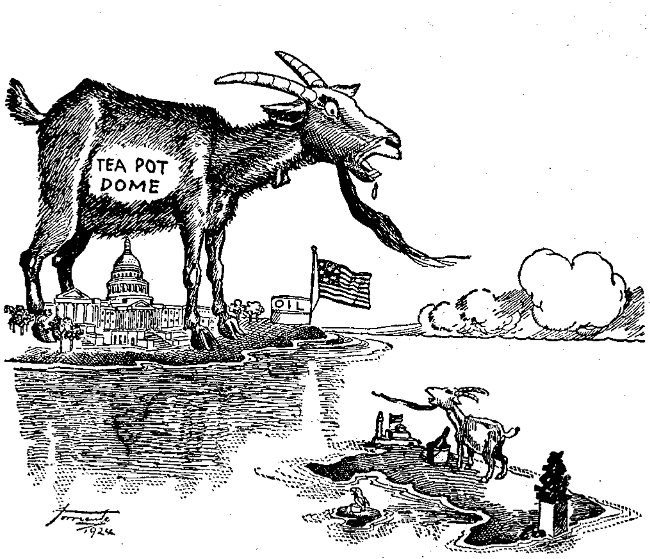
"We do not intend to start a revolution. If our movement leads to extreme measures, we want them to be only a demonstration of real democracy, so strongly manifested that the present corrupt practises of the Government shall be swept away by the current of public opinion, making room for an honest Government dedicated to Cuban prosperity, which is so gravely endangered to-day."

According to the Association of Veterans and Patriots, their activities have been roused because graft is prevalent, higher offices are occupied by relatives of President Zayas, the lottery law approved last year has resulted in fresh outbursts of immorality, and Cuban society as a whole looks upon the Government with contempt. American aid is sought for its effect on morale, they claim, and their logic, as stated in the words of Garcia Velez, is the following:

> "If it is an accepted universal principle that all Governments have the right and the duty to employ force to maintain the law, it is likewise logical to admit that when Governments wilfully and with persistency violate the law, it becomes the duty of the people to exercise their inalienable right to use force to reestablish the observance of the law. This function should be exercised immediately after the violation has been committed, having previously exhausted by reason and persuasion every constitutional means."

CANADA'S GAIN IN IMMIGRANTS

LAMENTATIONS VOICED by various Canadian newspapers over the exodus of Canadians to the United States should be assuaged, we are told, by the general record of Canada's gain in population during 1923. This year is said by the monthly review of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Department of Colonization and Development to show the termination of the period of post-war depression of immigration and also a tendency in volume to a condition approximating that of pre-war years. In 1923, we are told, Canada received a total of 137,681 new citizens, as compared with 70,153 in the previous year, and the deductions to be drawn from the first months of 1924 are said to be such that the same rate of increase will be maintained throughout this year. We read then:

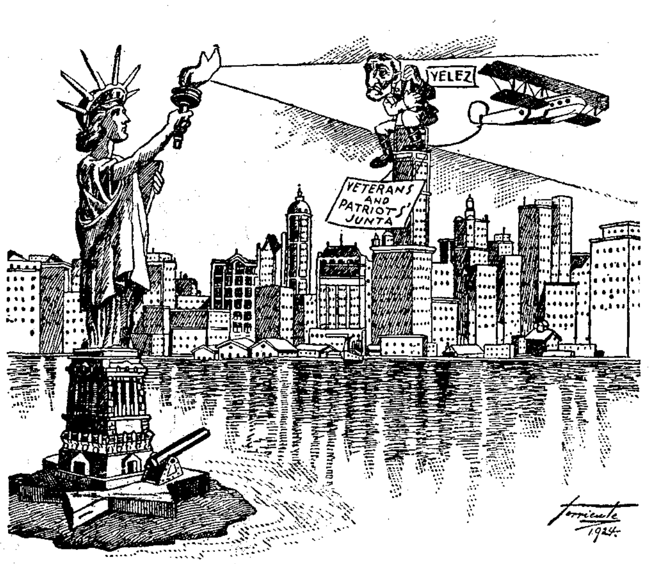


A CUBAN SLAM AT OUR ANIMAL

THE CUBAN GOAT TO THE AMERICAN GOAT: "In spite of my efforts, I can not equal thee in graft."

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

> "These figures are indicative of a gratifying tendency at the present time, and the movements of 1924 may be generally expected to follow along much the same lines of 1923. In this consideration, therefore, it is interesting to analyze the movement of 1923, to ascertain the origin of the tide which may be expected to continue to benefit the Dominion in the present year, to discover where they are settling, and what phases of the Dominion's life are absorbing them.
>
> "The two main groups of Canadian immigration to which any degree of attention is given are those from the United States and the British Isles. In 1923 British immigration totalled 72,486 or roughly 52 per cent. of the total, and the United States 20,432, or about 15 per cent. The immigration from England alone was approximately double that from the Republic, while from Scotland arrivals amount to about 15,000, from Ireland 6,000 and Wales 700. In considering the movement within the Empire it is somewhat surprizing to find that arrivals from Newfoundland totalled 5,140 in the year."



A CUBAN JAB

"It took the Statue of Liberty to discover the revolutionist leader General Garcia Velez on top of a New York skyscraper."

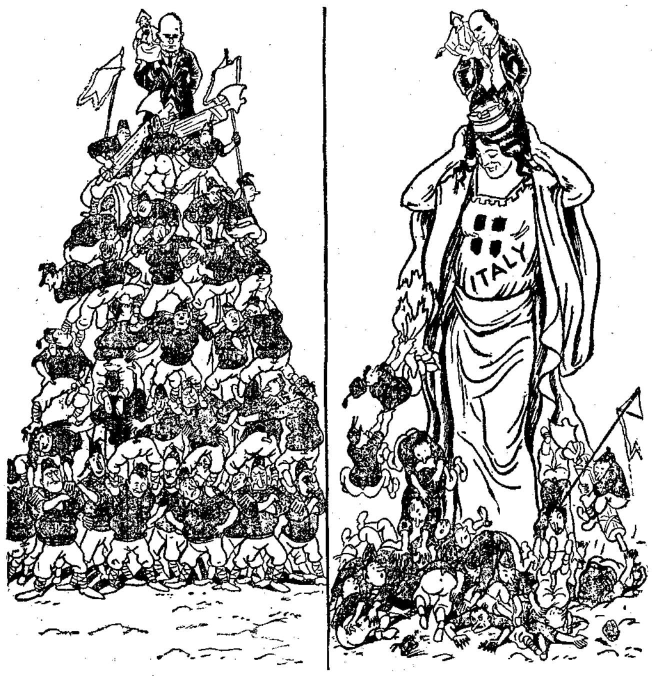
—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

In the movement of people from the European Continent, we are told, the greatest number of newcomers were from Roumania, which added 8,665 to Canada's population. Both Finns and Italians are recorded as being well above the 5,000 mark, and Poles above 4,000, while of Russians there is a count of 2,791. The Scandinavian countries added their usual quota, according to this organ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in that Canada received 2,818 Swedes, 1,525 Norwegians, and 987 Danes. Coming in order well above the 1,000 mark, we are told, were Czecho-Slovaks, Germans, Belgians and Swiss. Following them were Chinese 831, Dutch 745, Ukranians 730, Jugo-Slavs 626, Japanese 436, Armenians 404, Greeks 293, French 290, Bulgarians 163, Syrians 155, and Hungarians 154. This review goes on to say:

> "An analysis of the immigration statements reveals that every section of Canada benefits to some extent by the immigration tide. Ontario leads in the list with a total of over 61,000, Manitoba following with 20,442 new citizens received. Following in order come Quebec with 18,243, and Saskatchewan with 12,147. Alberta received nearly 10,000 new immigrants, and British Columbia only slightly less. Nova Scotia led in the Maritimes with 5,500, followed by New Brunswick with a total exceeding 1,500, and Prince Edward Island with only 113. The Yukon Territory added only 51 to its population in the course of the year.
>
> "The Immigration Department divides immigrants into six classes according to declaration on entry of what activities they intend following in their new home. These are farming, laboring, mechanics, trading, mining, and female servants. More than 49,000 persons, including women and children, declared their intention of going on the land. Following these came 21,467 mechanics and 15,946 laborers. A total of 7,818 were of the trading class, and 3,571 intended engaging in mining. Twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight female servants entered Canada in the course of the twelve months. The remainder were unclassified. The movements evidenced last year may be expected to continue accentuated throughout the present year."

MUSSOLINI'S LATEST VICTORY

AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY for the Fascist party in Italy was assured, we learn from Rome press dispatches, when only two-thirds of the vote was counted. Mussolini's supporters themselves are said to have been surprized by the victory which gives them 64 per cent. of the total number of votes. If Mussolini's position was strong before the election, writes the Rome correspondent of a New York daily, it is much stronger now. Before, we are reminded, he was a dictator who had risen to power by revolution, and was "always open to the accusation that he was retaining his position by the number of rifles of his followers," and this informant goes on to say:



ITALIAN CONFIDENCE

Fascists: "If the human pyramid falls, he falls."
Italy: "By no means!"

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

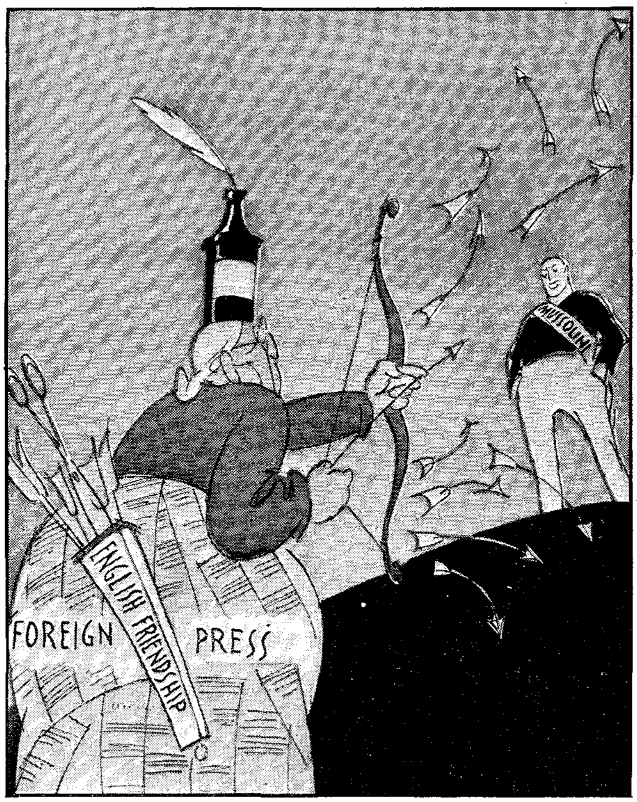
> "For any one who knows Mussolini, it is difficult to conceive of him as an ordinary politician depending on the consent of Parliament for his permanence in power. He is a born dictator, and probably will stand or fall as a dictator. Now, however, he has become 'a constitutional dictator,' inasmuch as his dictatorial policy has received the consent of a large majority of the country.
>
> "With a solid majority of the Chamber in his favor, Mussolini will find it easier, so far as is compatible with his character, to return to the parliamentary form of government. He now need have no fear of adverse votes in the Chamber, and can therefore, continue his reforms through the medium of Parliament without having recourse to the expedient of full powers, as hitherto."

Meanwhile outside Italy there are some very severe critics of Mussolini and his methods, and among them is the London *Economist*, which gives as its emphatic opinion the following:

> "Fascism has at best been a desperate and violent remedy for the disintegrating influence of Italian Socialism and the debility of Italian Parliamentary Government. From the first, large sections of the electorate had always kept out of politics—the devout Catholics, till recently, through the Papal inhibition, many of the middle-class and peasants, especially in the South through sheer indifference. Polls were almost always small, even in the enlightened North. Since the 'transformism' of Depretis in the 'eighties of the last century, the old parties have survived only in name, the Ministries have been based on weak and unstable coalitions of groups at once of the Right and Left, and until Fascism became political the only well-organized party was the 'official' Socialists who repudiated Parliamentary action. Before the war the extravagances of foreign and colonial policy had aggravated the popular discontent, and helped to preclude effective agrarian and social reform; and the tyranny exercised by these Socialists in the State railway services, and in certain localities, chiefly the agricultural regions of Central Italy, was often intolerable, and occasionally brought about a temporary and local disturbance approximating to revolution."

After the war, this authority reminds us, the cost of living, popular disappointment and the general unrest were exploited by the revolutionary sections of the Socialists. Wages reached their upper limit, it is recalled, strikes multiplied and no Government was strong enough to attempt a remedy. The workmen seized factories and controlled them, we are told, and Signor Giolitti, the "arch-adjuster temporized with them so that they might learn their impotence by experience," and we read further:

> "Then the ex-soldiers, provoked by Socialist insults, rallied in resistance, and the Fascist movement began. Local committees effectively combated Socialist tyranny; much blood was shed, but Italian quarrels had usually been sanguinary, and the Socialists seem to have been the most guilty. The successive governments were more and more impotent, and ultimately Signor Mussolini mobilized the Fascists, marched on Rome, and seized the Government, after a civil war had been averted by the King. Signor Mussolini has restored order, and eliminated the chief factors of disturbance, and we see no reason to question the sincerity of his patriotism. But the prospect is disquieting. His new electoral law seems designed to establish the tyranny of possibly a very small Parliamentary majority; the new Parliament, his panegyrist tells us, contains few politicians, but many men eminent in the war, in business, industry, and science; but that might stand for a description of the Italian Senate, which has always been politically negligible. And Dr. Gorgolini's authorized statement of Fascist policy is a jumble of sound economics (with some inconsistent exceptions), suspicion (an old Italian vice) of Great Britain and other Great Powers, and of the 'capitalism' of the League of Nations, militant Nationalism (in the new provinces, and possibly overseas), as Mr. Manzi Fe states, repudiation of 'internationalism,' and coupled with efforts to secure a balance of power in Europe. And if the Fiume settlement is encouraging, the Corfu incident is very much the reverse. Fascism has done evil and brought good out of it, chiefly because its leader is a capable statesman."



AN ITALIAN VIEW

Foreign Press Marksman: "It's strange, but my arrows don't seem to hurt him."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TEAM-WORK TO SOLVE RADIO MYSTERIES

INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO, telephone, telegraph and cable transmission and reception, by certain undefined natural phenomena, has been reported from time to time during the past ten years by scientific experts and the telephone and telegraph companies. These matters are now being investigated by a twelve-months' "World Radio Check-up" conducted by the Aerial League of America with the cooperation of other interested parties and government and scientific agencies. The public press expresses its satisfaction that something is being done to ascertain just what are the workings of the natural phenomena that at times hinder, at times appear to help, radio transmission and reception, and occasionally disrupt the telephone, telegraph and cable service. The New York *Times* reports the League's call to radio amateurs as follows:

"In an attempt to find the invisible barriers that have screened from the Alaskan, United States and Canadian Radio stations the signals of the Amundsen Arctic expedition's powerful radio since July 28, 1922, when the *Maud* made her dash northward and [illegible]s frozen in the Arctic ice-pack, the [illegible]ial League of America, at the suggestion of Thomas A. Edison, has called on the world's radio amateurs to participate in a world-wide radio 'check-up.'

"One hundred prizes for the best showings are offered. The comprehensive plans for the test have been evolved during the last eighteen months after an exhaustive study of the problems that restrict the volume of radio traffic and classification of the problems in relation to the four main factors in radio transmission and reception."

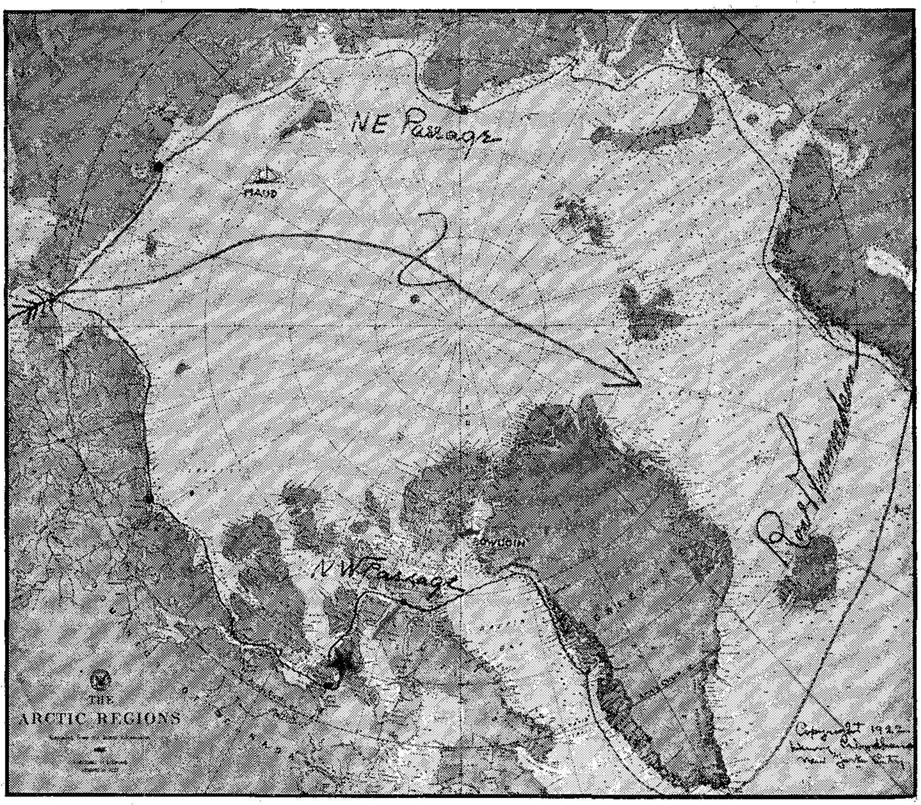
"The world's leading experts in different branches of science have contributed the information and data now to be made available to radio experimenters and students who participate in the test," says the Boston *American*, and it adds:

"In addition to Mr. Edison, other noted scientists have been consulted in preparing the plans, among them Hudson Maxim, who gave the benefit of his studies and discoveries respecting the physics of the earth and atmosphere since 1889.

"Other aids include Prof. David Todd, professor emeritus of astronomy, Amherst College, and Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded Peary's ships in polar expeditions and the *Neptune* and *Karluk* in their historic Arctic ventures.

"The Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have supplied summaries of data regarding the North Magnetic Pole. Various bureaus of the Navy Department and of the Canadian Government have supplied information, charts and opinions on the subject.

"Half a million radio amateurs, scattered over the earth, reporting to New York whether and when they heard the daily radio signals of the *Maud* and the *Bowdoin*, and what else they heard while listening for these remote Arctic stations, may reveal whether the North Magnetic Pole presents a radio dead-wall or screen to the North American Continent, as is strongly suspected. Their tests, too, may show other unknown factors which have screened the *Bowdoin's* signals from everywhere except Prince Ruppert Island and other points on the North Pacific Coast.



WHERE THE MESSAGES COME FROM

Captain Amundsen's ship *Maud* and Macmillan's ship *Bowdoin* are now frozen in the ice in approximately the places shown on this map, one to the right and one to the left of the Magnetic Pole. It is planned to have the *Maud* drift across the pole locked in the ice-fields. The *Maud* is sending out daily radio messages; if radio amateurs will listen for these messages and record the facts about them they may help to solve the great mystery of the effect of the North Magnetic Pole (shown by the black star) on radio transmission. This map was marked especially for Mr. Henry Woodhouse, editor of *Scientific Age*, by Captain Amundsen. The black line shows the route followed by Amundsen in circumnavigating the Arctic Archipelago. The arrow shows the expected route of the drifting ice-pack carrying the *Maud;* but when Mr. Woodhouse asked just how fast the drift would cross the Pole, Amundsen dramatically placed the question mark, which represents the sum total knowledge of mankind about that subject. The Aerial League of America is conducting a twelve-months' Radio Check-up to solve some of these fascinating mysteries.

"Governments and communication companies are holding up hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of equipment construction pending the outcome of the tests suggested by Edison. Going ahead now on the old lines might mean the subsequent costly scrapping of expensive equipment."

The fact that the radio of Macmillan's ship, the *Bowdoin*, during the five weeks of daylight preceding the Arctic winter, could not be heard, added to the "static" trouble experienced by most radio fans in summer and during daylight, made it comparatively easy to ascertain that daylight was responsible for fadings; but the Aerial League of America did not stop there. It asked scientists as well as radio fans to find out the why and how.

"Here's a puzzle for radio fans, daylight, earth's crust and something else makes waves fade," says the Syracuse

Herald, while the St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* observes that "waves seem to be dissipated during the day," a phenomenon observed by many, but never before studied or analyzed deeply. "Why do we have the one-way wave in the Far North?" asks an editorial writer of the Birmingham (Ala.) *News.* "There is bound to be some law governing this," he continues:

"But why should there be a law which carries these wave impulses in that direction solely? It is a most interesting discovery. Probably if a ship were sent into an equal latitude and longitude on the other side this matter could be tested out to see what the influences are over there, and if the impulses from the other side of the world will come over to this."

Admitting that daylight and summer conditions were responsible for fadings, the next question was, why did the *Bowdoin's* radio signals in the winter reach far-off stations in the North Pacific and apparently every other distant place, but not those located in Newfoundland, New England and New York? Professor Todd, Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League, and Dr. Free and Major Banning, editors of *Popular Radio*, found an answer in the geologic surveys of Canada and upper New York. After explaining the various ways in which the surface of the earth may absorb the electric-magnetic waves of the radio signals, Mr. Woodhouse says:

"The most tangible solution of the mystery of the screening seems to be in the magnetic basalt that covers a large area of the southerly part of Greenland and magnetic iron in the State of New York and Canada. These deposits are recorded in the data of Peary, Nansen, Rasmussen and the United States and Canadian Governments."

If it can be proven that mineral deposits in the earth affect radio signals, radio may become a divining rod and may facilitate locating ores. Such a use was anticipated by the experts planning the Radio Check-up, as thus stated in the New York *Times:*

"Those in charge of the check-up seek to learn of the effect on radio of daylight, twilight and darkness, ice, water, verdure, different atmospheric conditions and different geologic formations. It is desired to ascertain and define the location and strength of natural disturbances and interferences acting upon receiving stations in various parts of the world, at different seasons of the year, under different atmospheric conditions, in daylight and darkness, so that thereafter there may be basic data available upon which to decide the strength of signals required for communication between given points at different seasons of the year.

"It is hoped to locate 'dead areas' of the earth and ascertain the causes of these invisible barriers which obstruct radio transmission.

"It is also desired to ascertain whether radio signals travel equally readily through the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere of the earth, as appears to be the case from the fact that radio signals from ship and land stations are received equally well on land, on islands, on ships, on submerged submarines and on aircraft in flight."

Writing in *The Scientific Age* (New York), the official organ of the Aerial League of America, Professor Todd reveals that the Committee of which he is chairman has discovered a "close relation between sun-spots and radio fadings and static," which discovery, he states, "has opened a new field for research of far-reaching importance." The four main factors in radio transmission and reception, as taken into account in planning the Check-up, are thus defined in *The Age:*

"(1) The sending station and the method of sending of messages;

"(2) The conductive media, that is, the phenomena by which radio waves or oscillations are carried through the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere of the earth;

"(3) The factors that affect radio waves and oscillations in transit;

"(4) The receiving station and methods of receiving."

These, we are told, are the factors that must be improved if radio traffic is to be increased, but they can not be improved until the mysteries of radio fadings and static have been solved. In an article in *Popular Radio* (New York) Henry Woodhouse tells of the fortunes that await those who solve these problems, and states that if we can do so, "radio will become a five-billion-dollar industry; the electrical industries will advance until they equal twice as much more. For it is the same group of fundamental mysteries that underlies both radio and all the other uses of electricity and magnetism." The military importance of locating "dead spots," and solving the problem of guiding a radio-directed aerial torpedo or airplane loaded with explosives through them, is explained by Mr. Woodhouse as follows:

"The Hammond system has demonstrated that even a battleship can be operated by radio, but we dare not venture a full size airplane, because of the many unsolved problems of radio transmission.

"Directing military airplanes by radio can not be undertaken so long as there is a possibility of interference. While the airplane would carry the load of explosive past a dead spot, which the airplane could easily negotiate, the radio could not cross that spot and the airplane would from that point on be adrift, guideless, a menace to communities below!"

A number of similar problems make the world radio check-up important from a military as well as scientific and commercial standpoints.

WHY CHERRIES TURN RED

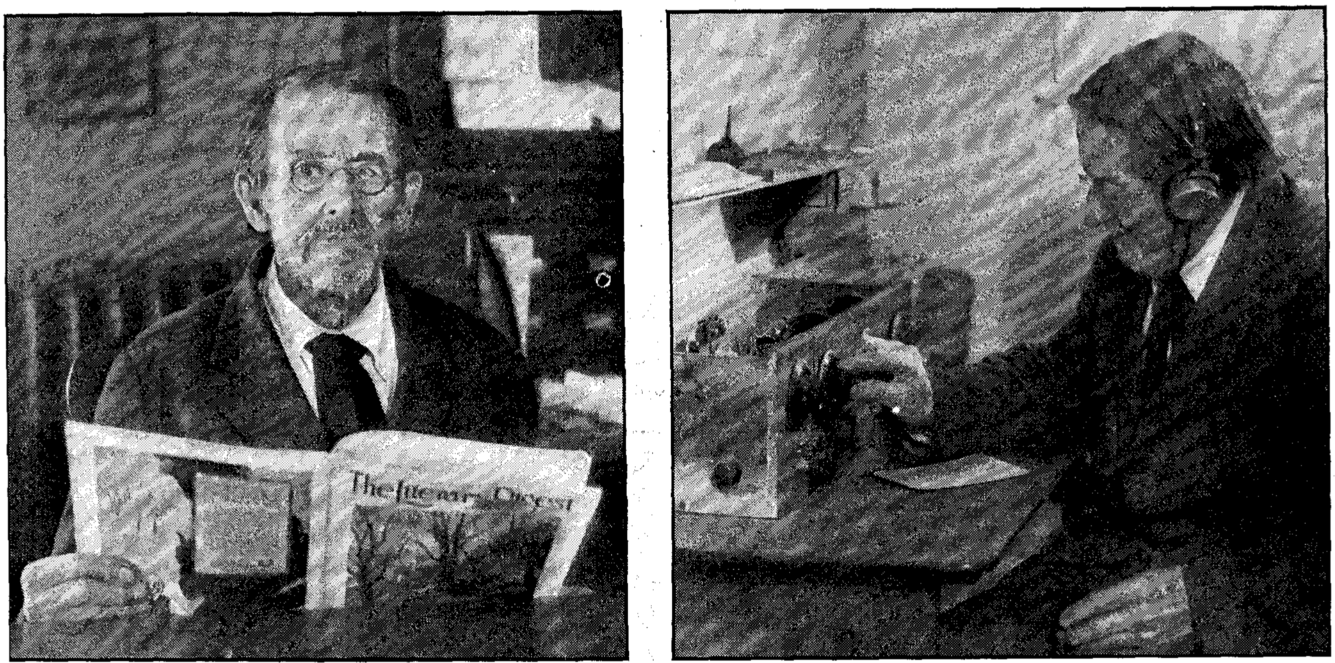
FRUIT-GROWERS should be interested in experiments recently made abroad by M. F. Obaton, with the object of discovering whether light or heat is the determining factor in the reddening of cherries. The investigator made use of two boxes, within which were placed fruit-bearing branches still connected with the parent tree. The first was kept at a low temperature by means of ice, while the other was dark but remained at the temperature of the outside air. A writer in [illegible] *Bibliotheque Universelle* (Lausanne) thus informs us of the co[illegible]tions and results of the experiment:

"On the one hand, therefore, there was obtained a luminous medium kept at a low temperature while on the other hand there was a warm, dark medium. Within the ice-box there was suspended a branch of the cherry tree bearing one group of cherries, placed close to the glass, while another bunch was surrounded with black paper.

"Both these groups, of course, were in the cold but the first was exposed to the light while the second was sheltered from it. Finally there was a group of control cherries. At the end of the experiment the four groups exhibited the same degree of reddish-yellow color.

"At the end of ten days the control cherries had attained the maximum degree of red. Next came, in regular order, with a diminished coloration, the cherries in the dark, and those exposed to the light in the cold, while the cherries that were in the dark and the cold were as red as the previously mentioned fruit."

These results obviously indicate that the light exerts no direct action upon the process of turning red: the heat alone counts in the matter. Here a further question suggests itself as to the manner in which heat operates to deepen the color. The answer to this is, that it causes a more active respiration, as is easily determined by the usual methods employed by plant physiologists in measuring the activity with which plants breathe. This more active respiration occasions a greater fixation of oxygen, and it is this fixation which produces the red in the blood of cherries, as it does in that of man. It seems probable, tho it is not here so stated, that the same thing is true of other fruits such as apples and peaches, which derive a large part of their beauty and commercial value from their blushing cheeks. At any rate, all cherry-growers will find it to their advantage to apply the lesson thus learned in cases where cold and cloudy weather retard the ripening of the fruit in their orchards.



Photographs copyrighted by Paul Thompson

EVIDENCES THAT THE INVENTOR OF MILKWEED SILK IS RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE AT NINETY-FOUR

Mr. Boyce can look back upon a lifetime of earnest scientific work, which has added materially to the existing knowledge of plants.

SILKY COTTON FROM MILKWEED

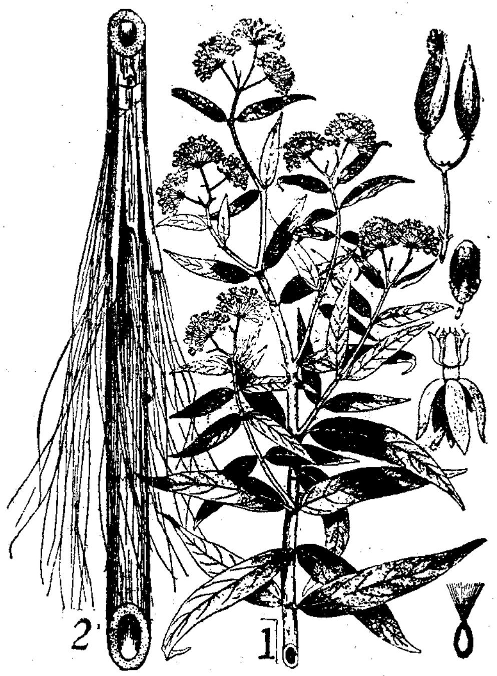
DOUBTLESS THOUSANDS OF PERSONS who have seen the glossy "silk" of the common milkweed have wondered lazily whether it could not be utilized in some way. At least one man has done something more than wonder. In the so-called "ozone fiber," developed from a plant of the milkweed family through a lifetime of cultivation and experiment, Sydney Boyce, now ninety-four years old, believes that he has given to the world a fiber possessing some of the best virtues of both silk and cotton. These fibers have been used more or less in textile work, and altho the market may be searched for them in vain, the fact that *The Textile World* (New York) prints a descriptive article about them shows that they are not unappreciated by the trade. The writer in the textile paper believes that the romance of several centuries' search for Captain Kidd's treasure pales into insignificance when compared with Boyce's search for a new textile fiber. He says:

"This field of endeavor has led its devotees into strange paths. The curve of activity has fluctuated with the changing conditions of plenty and scarcity in the established textile fibers. The most recent illustration of the impetus resulting from the economic situation was the wild scramble for textile substitutes in Germany during the war. Unfortunately, many of the announced discoveries have been discredited, not only by the worthlessness of the substitute itself but particularly by the financial methods used in promotion.

"One investigator has devoted a lifetime of effort to this work, without any financial reward. Sydney Smith Boyce, originator of the so-called ozone fiber, stands out as an honest and sincere scientist who for more than half a century has studied the propagation and utilization of some of the comparatively little-known plants. Thus far, his ozone fiber has not come into practical use. It is not the present writer's province to express himself as to its possibilities in the future, but merely to record a life work which has added much to our knowledge of an interesting series of plants.

"Born at Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1830, Mr. Boyce's early business experience was as a machinist in the installation of flax and cotton spinning machinery. In this work he was often confronted with the great difficulty of adjusting the machinery to the irregularities of the fibrous materials available. During the installation of the equipment of the Webster (Mass.) Crash Mills in 1845, a chance remark by Captain Stevens regarding the need of a flexible and pliable raw material made a lasting impression upon Mr. Boyce.

"It was not until 1873, however, that his real search for such a fiber commenced. Standing near a tract of partly drained marshlands in central Illinois, Mr. Boyce saw some silken fibrilla waving in the morning breeze. Asking John Heaney, a well-known hemp culturist, what those were, Mr. Boyce received the following reply: 'That is, so far as you and I can determine, what the American textile industry most deplorably needs—a new fine-art textile fiber.'



A NEW SOURCE OF "SILK"

FIG. 1. The ozone fiber plant. FIG. 2. Section of the stalk showing fiber bast.

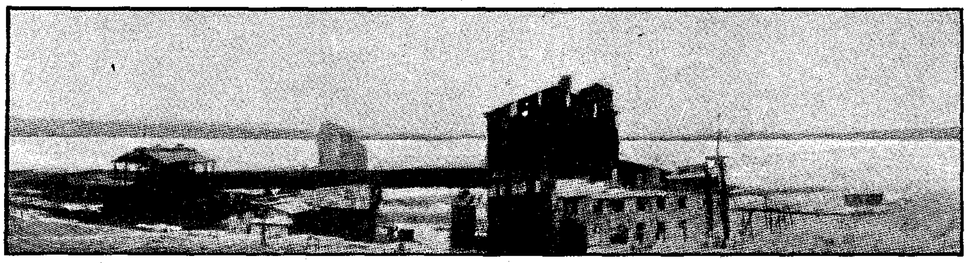
"With this hint as a basis, Mr. Boyce prepared a small tract of idle marsh at the back of his garden and set out some perennial roots for the purpose of producing what has become known as ozone fiber. For the following twenty-five years, Mr. Boyce worked early and late in the cultivation of these marsh acres and the propagation of various species of wild Asclepias, or milkweed.

"The problem of selection from the large family was a most difficult one. The tallest plants and the ones best adapted to producing a long, fine fiber were chosen. The marsh soils of Minnesota and Michigan were found to have unusual advantages over the other States and furnished much finer wild plants. The greater part of Mr. Boyce's experimental work was done in the swamps near Saginaw, Michigan.

"The plants which in time showed greatest promise were five members of the milkweed family and three of the rose marshmallow family. The most important species of the milkweed family, viewed as a fiber-producing plant, is understood to be the *Asclepias incarnata*, or swamp milkweed. The one now known as the *Asclepias Ozonata*, characterized by Mr. Boyce as the silk-fiber plant, is one of several differing characters of these, growing best in wet soils.

"It required at least three seasons to obtain fiber from a selected plant, and at least five winters of night and day study to test out the use of chemical solutions which would clean, soften and refine the bast beneath the bark of the plants without injuring its natural strength. Finally a sample was secured which seemed to be ideal in its characteristics."

During a half century of experimental work at Saginaw, Michigan, in a laboratory at Chicago, and finally at Richmond Pike, Staten Island, Mr. Boyce has had but one object in view, namely that of developing what he calls a fine-art textile fiber, one which will be cheaper than cotton or silk, but which will have the best qualities of both. The writer goes on:



Courtesy of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" (New York)

NOT ICE, BUT A THREE-FOOT CRUST OF SODA

Composes the glittering white surface of this African lake, with an area of 34 square miles. In the foreground is the factory which turns out two hundred tons of soda ash per day.

"During this time Mr. Boyce has naturally come into contact with many textile organizations. In 1894 he rented the plant of the Columbia Silk Mills at Paterson, New Jersey, and experimented with the mixing of ozone fibers and an equal amount of silk waste. He boiled off this mixture in a solution of soap and bicarbonate of potash, and the resulting fiber was made into tapestry for the Lyons Silk & Tapestry Co. He also supplied fiber for the production of coarse fabrics by wool and knit goods manufacturers in Michigan. He was also commissioned to do important research work for a bagging company in St. Louis, a silk-mill in New York State, and other organizations. Mr. Boyce spent a year at the Cheney Bros. plant at South Manchester in special work for that company.

"During all his work he has been in close touch with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the fibers which he has developed have been shown at various expositions and have received awards and gold medals.

"An interesting point about ozone fiber, according to Mr. Boyce, is its similarity to real silk in chemical composition. Another matter which he emphasizes particularly is the electrochemical method which he has devised for the refinement of the original fiber.

"No matter what is eventually done with ozone fiber or to what extent it comes into practical use, Mr. Boyce, who is now ninety-four years of age, can look back upon a lifetime of earnest scientific work which has added materially to the existing knowledge of plants, their propagation and treatment."

WHY CHILDREN DISOBEY—One reason why children disobey their parents is because they love the excitement of disobedience, according to a bulletin on juvenile behavior just issued by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"If making a child mind is made interesting by excitement, many children will want to be obedient, just as some men fight for the love of it. Parents are blamed for most of the disobedience of their children. Wrong methods are used to secure obedience, the report states. Commands are given when the children are inattentive, or there is too much indecision and insincerity, which the child quickly takes advantage of, or fear of punishment or hope of reward are too frequently employed. Obedience to the right rather than mere submission to orders is held out as the ideal. While some parents obey their children and so give them the false idea that they are always going to get whatever they want, other children are taught submission so well that they are not allowed even to think for themselves, and so grow up into helpless men and women who always need someone to tell them what to do. Securing the child's faith that what he is told to do is best for him is advocated as the first step, which should be followed by a method of training which will train them in knowledge of what is right, and in self-discipline."

AN AFRICAN SODA LAKE

SODA-ASH AT THE RATE of two hundred tons a day now comes from a newly exploited lake in East Africa. The Samuels family, titled English Jews, are said to control the operating company. The writer of a descriptive article in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), remarks that Africa is the last place that we would look to instinctively for heavy chemicals. And yet this new source of soda possesses great potential strength as a factor in world commerce. Already Japan consumes large quantities of material from it, while Sweden, Norway, Belgium and England have all received shipments. We read:

"W. L. Jenkins, United States consul at Nairobi, has sent an interesting report on the lake to the Department of Commerce. It is situated 100 miles southwest of Magadi Junction, a station on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. It has a surface of about thirty-four square miles and over the entire surface of the lake is a crust of bicarbonate and carbonate of soda. This crust is very dense, and so hard that automobiles can be driven over it. The thickness varies at different points on the surface, but nowhere is less than three feet.

"Looking out over it, the lake has the appearance of frozen snow and gives the characteristic crunch of hard frozen snow when it is stept on. As a fitting background to this impressive spectacle steep, rugged hills rise on every side. It is a sight that stamps one's memory.

"Until recently the soda was cut by hand and transported in wheelbarrows to the factory, but a modern harvester in the shape of a gold-dredger was put into operation about June, 1923. This dredger has buckets with manganese steel edges that cut the soda easily. This material is pumped with a mixture of lake water to the factory at a rate which has been eight tons per hour, but which has been greatly increased by the recent installation of a new pump. At present the pipe from dredge to factory is nearly a mile long.

"The mixture of material is almost black and is pumped into conical vats, from the top of which the water flows back to the lake, the soda settling to the bottom. The crystals are washed with water on special trays and are then spread out on the floor of the factory to dry. The final drying is carried out in a calciner fired with fuel oil, from which it emerges as soda ash and is ready for the mechanical bagging machine. The plant capacity is in the neighborhood of 200 tons of soda ash per day, with prospects for an immediate increase to nearly double that amount. Finally, the material is moved economically to the coast by rail and loaded on steamers for export at Mombasa.

"Several items of news have significant economic and financial importance. The first is that the Magadi Soda Co. controls the Sun Soda Co., Ltd., in Japan, which acts as distributor. Shipment is usually made in 100-ton lots that are sold in transit. The fuel oil for calcination is obtained from the Shell Transport Co., in which Sir Marcus Samuels (Lord Bearsted) and Samuel Samuels have large interests. The latter has the controlling interest in the Magadi Soda Co. The offices of the latter company are also situated at Shell House, London.

"No prediction of the possible scope and market for this soda is desirable or sensible, for there are many indeterminate variables. It is a development that should be watched with considerable interest, however, for the capital behind it is intelligent and substantial."

CURRENTS THAT SEND SHIPS ASHORE

HITHERTO UNSUSPECTED FACTS about ocean currents, knowledge of which may prevent many shipwrecks along our coasts, have been brought to light in recent investigations by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, according to Lt.-Com. G. T. Rude, Chief of the Division of Tides and Currents of that bureau. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

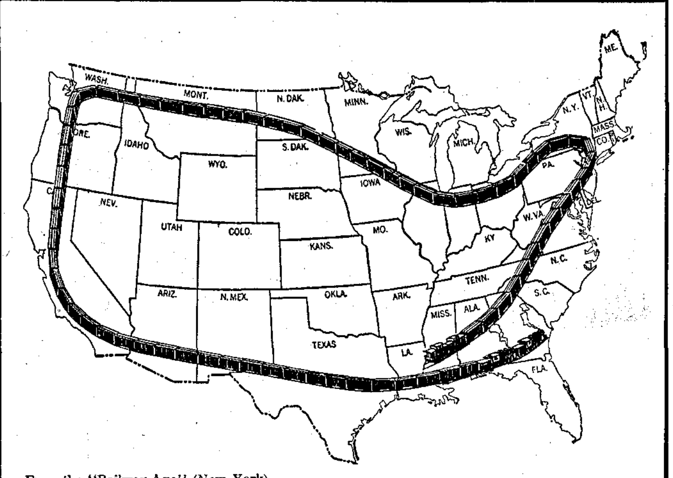
"Contrary to the belief of mariners, a local wind creates a current setting not in its own direction, but in a direction about fifteen degrees to the right of the wind on the Pacific coast and about twenty degrees to the right on the Atlantic Coast, a long series of observations have shown. The importance of this, Commander Rude explained, lies in the fact that a wind blowing parallel with the coast produces a current which may tend to set a coastwise vessel on shore. For example, a vessel bound up the Pacific coast with a following 60-mile wind will overrun her log, due to wind-driven current alone, by one and two-tenths knots per hour, and be set in toward the land fifteen degrees on the average to the right of the wind direction. While from Ekman's theory a deflection to the right in the northern hemisphere is to be expected from theoretical considerations, due to the earth's rotation on its axis, it is modified along the coasts by the configuration of the bottom, bottom friction, and the form of the coastline. Therefore, while a general law may be given of the general current produced by any given wind velocity, observations are necessary at intervals along the coast, particularly well inshore, to determine the actual velocities for that particular locality. On sailing lines for coastwise navigation, however, the general law will hold with sufficient accuracy for practical results within five to twenty miles offshore. 'It has been found,' Commander Rude said, 'that the velocity of the wind-driven current varies fairly proportionately with the wind velocity, and is about two per cent. in knots of the wind velocity in miles per hour on the Pacific coast, and one and a half per cent. on the Atlantic coast. In practise, however, it is necessary to take into consideration the combination of this wind-driven current with the periodic tidal current, the direction of which changes constantly in a rotary movement. The velocities of this type of current vary with the changing phases of the moon on the Atlantic coast, while on the Pacific coast the principal variation in velocity is due to inequalities brought about by the declination of the moon.'"

A MILLION FREIGHT-CARS—For thirty-four weeks, from April 29 to December 22 last, the railways of the United States loaded and hauled to destination an average of one million cars of freight each week. George G. Boardman, secretary of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, has originated a striking method of illustrating how large this volume of traffic is by assuming that these cars could all be made up into one train, and that a locomotive and a caboose would be added for each fifty cars. We quote from *The Railway Age* (New York):

"This movement would thus call for 20,000 locomotives and 20,000 cabooses. If the 20,000 locomotives were placed at the head of the train with the forward locomotive at Savannah, Georgia, and the train followed the route of the Seaboard Air Line through Jacksonville, Florida, to River Junction, these locomotives would extend continuously for 311 miles, or to within thirty-five miles of River Junction. If the one million cars were placed behind these locomotives they would extend through River Junction, over the line of the Louisville & Nashville to New Orleans; thence over the line of the Southern Pacific through El Paso, Texas, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, to Portland, Oregon; thence over the line of the Northern Pacific to Seattle, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Spokane, and the Great Northern to St. Paul; thence to Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern; on to New York over the New York Central; to Washington over the Pennsylvania and over the Southern through Atlanta and Birmingham to a point ninety-six miles west of the latter point. If the 20,000 cabooses were then added to this train it would extend 132 miles further or to a point ten miles north of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In other words, the total length of the train would be 8,587 miles. This represents the work done every week for many weeks in 1923 by the railways."

WHISKY IS MEDICINE AGAIN

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR, removed for a time from the Pharmacopœia, or official list of curative drugs, has been readmitted, and consequently regains its status as a legitimate medicine, which of course was never denied it by the Volstead Law. Ivor Griffith, in a leading editorial in *The American Journal of Pharmacy* (New York), notes that this readmission has been the subject of much recent newspaper comment. As usual there is a diversity of opinion regarding the benefit which may or may not accrue, but generally it is agreed that so long as the Prohibition law qualifies these spirits as legitimate therapeutic agents the Government's authority for medicinal standards should undoubtedly have stated requirements for the purity of whisky and brandy. Mr. Griffith continues:



From the "Railway Age" (New York)

A TRAIN OF A MILLION CARS

One week's freight traffic in a single train.

"Physicians rather uniformly agree that whisky is a valuable medicinal. The country, however, has opinionated that whisky is a dangerous drug when used for other than medicinal purposes, and has accordingly entered it upon its constitutional articles as a banned imbibition except when administered under competent medical supervision.

"Practically the same thing has been done with the narcotic drugs, such as morphin, cocain, heroin, etc. Yet the prohibition of these habit-forming drugs from general consumption did not banish them from the book of medicinal standards. Nor indeed has the inclusion of these narcotics in the Pharmacopœial lists ever given them any wider use, as argued by some who are against the Pharmacopœial recognition of medicinal spirits.

"One pessimistic editorial writer of a daily newspaper fears that 'the adoption of such legal standard may be expected to boom the demand for prescriptions. It will offer the only assurance of the "real stuff" if the prescriber and prescription filler pay more attention to the laws of the U. S. Pharmacopœia than they do to the Prohibition statutes.'

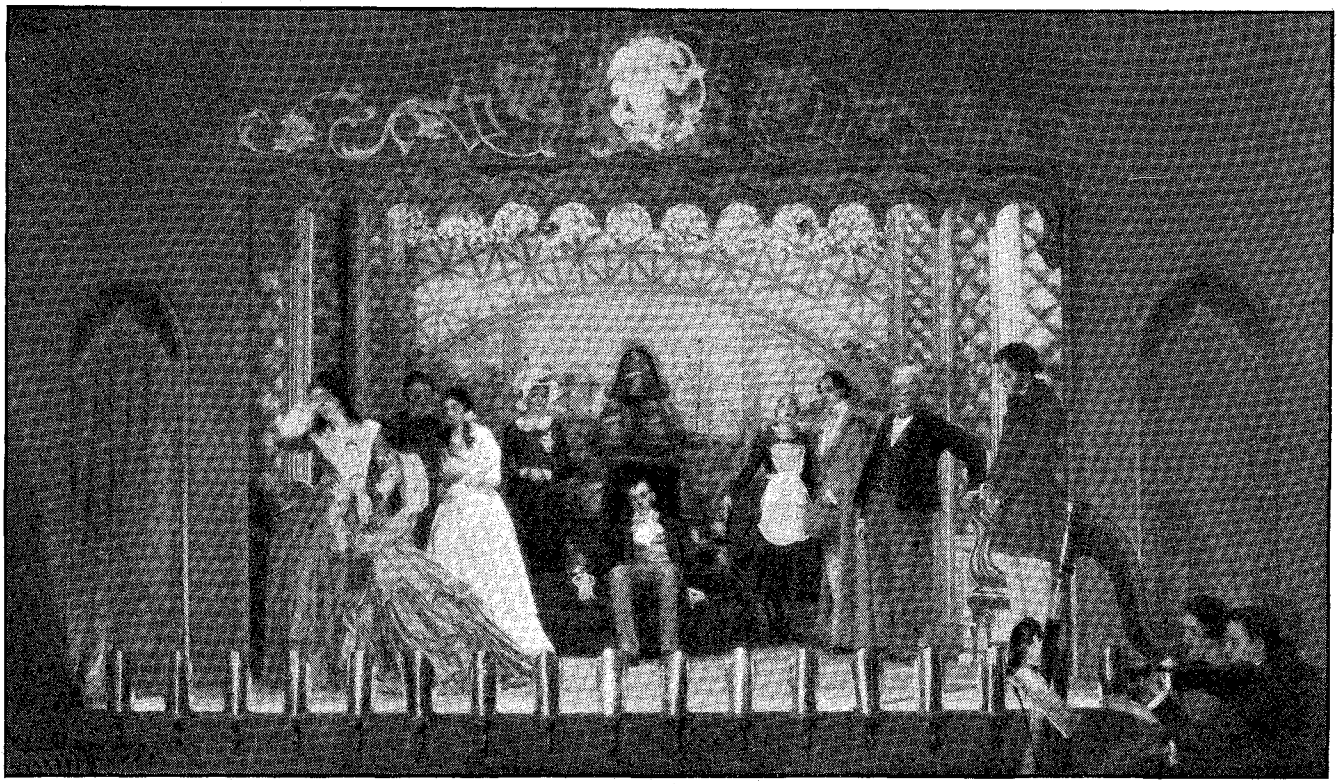
"The fact of the matter, however, is that legitimate medicine and legitimate pharmacy, which are largely predominant despite the fears of uninformed newspaper scribblers, will be glad to find whisky and brandy placed where they legally belong, behind the bars of the Pharmacopœia. Thus will the Government have in its hands a potential factor toward the prosecution of those who sell upon prescription or otherwise, vile and vicious stuff masquerading under the official titles. The conscienceless druggist will no longer find it safe to supply anything but that which comes up to official standards; and the wholesaler will likewise find it necessary to handle only standardized liquors.

"Indeed, even the bootlegger will feel the two-edged sword of the new order of things, for once the Pharmacopœia provides standards for whisky it can hold that prosperous law-breaker for a double crime, for when he sells his vicious stuff as 'whisky' he is not only amenable to prosecution under the Prohibition statute, but also under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

"By all means, then, let these spirits back to the official book, altho providing adequate standards for them may prove to-day just as difficult as in those hectic days when Dr. Wiley held the stage and championed all things pure."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



Courtesy of Maurice Goldberg and the Provincetown Players

THE LOVERS HAPPY AND THE VILLAIN FOILED

"Oh, Seraphina!" wails *Mrs. Tiffany* to her kneeling daughter. "Oh, Ma!" replies the flapper of 1845, in the last act of "Fashion." The gallant Colonel gazes at the white-clad heroine, while *Snobson*, the scheming clerk, sits crusht by their virtue. Next him, the villainous Count has just been unmasked by the French maid. The "independent" farmer strikes a noble pose beside *Mr. Tiffany*, whom he has led toward a "better life."

A SCREAMER OF THE FORTIES

A FEARFULLY BAD PLAY, in the words of Heywood Broun, is "Fashion, or Life in New York" which has been revived by the Provincetown Players. In this Mr. Broun is heartily in accord with Edgar Allan Poe, who in *The Broadway Journal* of 1845 called it "altogether unworthy of notice." Yet in 1845 it was a tremendous success in spite of its badness, and had the "phenomenal run" of twenty-two nights. In 1924 it is also a success, but as the purple-faced critics sobbingly confided to each other on the first night, "just because it is so awful."

"Virtue and innocence in white muslin with a gardenia in her hair," is the center of a theme around which revolved wicked counts, shameless social climbers, an honest, blunt colonel, an "independent" farmer, a dishonest clerk, and various other stock characters of the period. It is, in short, the typical story of the foolish society woman who tries to marry her daughter to a French count and finds he is no count at all. Some of Mr. Broun's remarks in the New York *World* may give a clue to the present production's decided vogue. Says he:

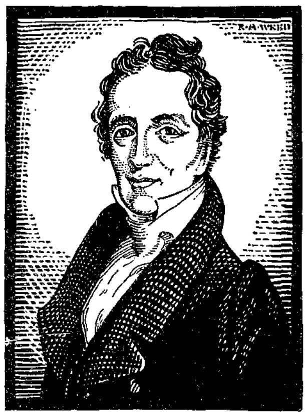
"No burlesque or satire upon the old-fashioned theater could possibly be as funny as 'Fashion,' because it has the merit of being written in entire sincerity. One or two of the actors hurt the effect a little by consciously spoofing the comedy. The best work is done by Mary Morris, who plays *Gertrude*, the poor downtrodden governess, without the slightest suggestion that it is not one of the great and true rôles of the theater. Walter Abel, as the lover, is almost as good.

"Possibly the pleasure of the spectator rises in part from a sense of superiority. The youngest pupil of Professor Baker would blush to employ most of the transparent tricks which Anna Mowatt embraced without shame in 1845. The play should serve to prove that, in spite of all the lamentations for the golden age of the American theater, native comedy has progressed mightily. 'Fashion' is, according to all our standards, a fearfully bad play. And, strangely enough, that is where the fun comes in.

"The aside may have carried conviction in 1845, but it can hardly have been so mirth-provoking as right now when it arouses nothing but disbelief. We have not known as merry a moment all season as the first aside of the villainous *Count Jolimaitre* in the opening act of 'Fashion.' *Mrs. Tiffany*, his hostess, is remarking that the Count is well known in all the courts of Europe, whereupon the villain advances to the edge of the footlights, cups his hands and bawls out to the audience, 'police courts.'

"Possibly the charm of the play lies in its guilelessness. Even 'The Young Visiters' itself is hardly to be compared with 'Fashion' for naïveté. And yet the various situations introduced into Anna Cora Mowatt's play are not all ghosts from the past. Not a few of her devices are still doing service. Now and again a line, heard no longer ago than Wednesday before last, pops out unexpectedly. The play is for a modern audience a sort of animated family album."

In keeping with this character of the play is the setting of the stage as a whole. Various critics allude to the ridiculous footlights which appear in the picture herewith, as well as to the astonishing drop-curtain which falls between the acts with a resounding thud. This drop-curtain, ornamented with a profusion



Courtesy of the Provincetown Players

HE PUT "FASHION" ON

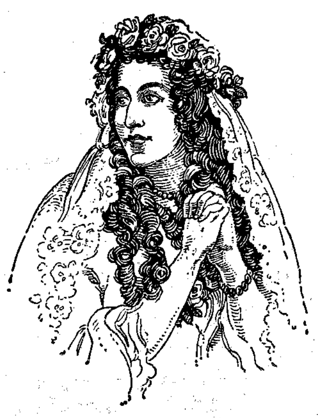
Edmund Simpson was the *Kenneth Macgowan* of 1845.

of tassels and gilded flower-pots, depicts a demure and rather stuffed-looking damsel reclining on a poisonously green lawn in a scene of almost Oriental splendor. It is mentioned in several accounts, with some awe, as a supreme example of the taste of the 'forties, and as furnishing a perfect keynote of the period that produced the play. One critic felt that "the side-wings with painted and cut-out chairs attached, seemed to border on frank burlesque, as did the way in which the characters at moments of emotional crisis burst into song, interpolated in this new version by Brian Hooker and Deems Taylor."

Most critics, however, without troubling too much over whether the play is a burlesque, or a satire on satire, or what not, devoutly record their gratitude for the way in which it has been revived. It is "revived thoroughly," writes Mr. Osborn of *The Evening World*, "in all the fine pomposity, the stilted gesture and the consequential asides of its original period. As a school of the acting that isn't, it is perfect. It ought to create a new vogue." Poe's description of the old technique, agrees John Corbin of *The Times*, "is illustrated with relentless iteration, and with heartily comic effect. The actors trumpet their asides at the audience through their hollowed palms and play a veritable hop-scotch across the stage." He pays his respects in especial to two characters, the "independent" farmer and the sentimental heroine. Few things, says he, have ever been funnier than the way the nature's nobleman delivers the line: "A woman that refuses to tell a lie has in her one spark of heaven yet!" And of the heroine, he says:

"This *Gertrude* is the very heart and soul of those young ladies over whose graves the poets of the eighteen forties wept copious tears—or said they did in their moaning sepulchral lyrics. Miss Morris presents the empty ideal beauty of the illustrations of 'The Female Poets of America' and breathes the very spirit of Ligeia and the Lost Lenore. Even her plastic attitudes, perfect in poise and line, are of the graveyard school of sculpture. Laugh as one will and must, the performance has that highest of all satiric qualities of making one feel again the true quality of the thing satirized."

If the description so far fails to account for the "hilariousness" of this revival, say the various critics, it is because there can be no adequate description of the songs which are delivered at the most inappropriate moments. "Down by the River Side," sung with a series of impossible quavers but with deadly seriousness by the gallant Colonel, and "The Independent Farmer," sung apropos of nothing, by all the principals at once, are particularly praised.



Courtesy of the Provincetown Players

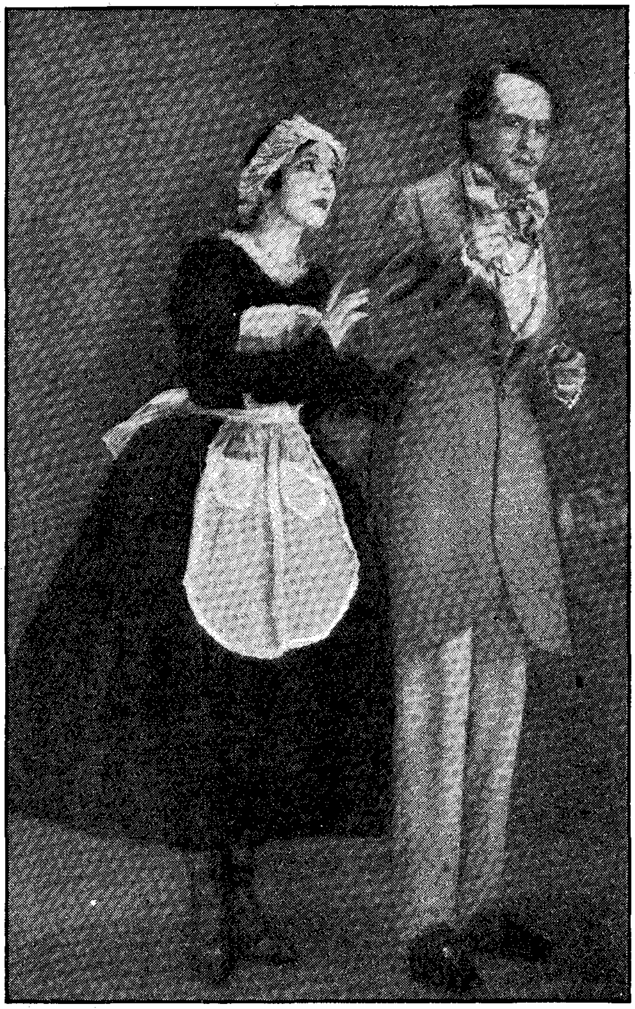
SHE WROTE "FASHION"

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, the reigning star of the day.

The titles of other songs mentioned are "Call Me Pet Names, Dearest," "Croquet," "Come, Birdie, Come," "My Life Is Like a Scentless Rose," and "Not for Joe." Strong men, they say, cried over "Call Me Pet Names."

A very different note is struck by Alan Dale, the veteran critic of the New York *American*, who considers the play "mordantly disappointing, for it seemed like bad burlesque." It would have been more amusing, says he, played seriously as it must have been when it was first produced. He continues:

"At the Provincetown Theater, the actors overacted, overemphasized the absurdities, overdid everything and labored under the delusion that, in this way, they helped us to find amusement. It would have been a capital thing for 'vawdervile.' But as a fun-maker and a valuable relic, this 'Fashion' went swiftly to pieces."



Courtesy of Maurice Goldberg and the Provincetown Players

THE FAKE COUNT IS THREATENED

"Silence, you fool!" he hisses, but in the end is unmasked.

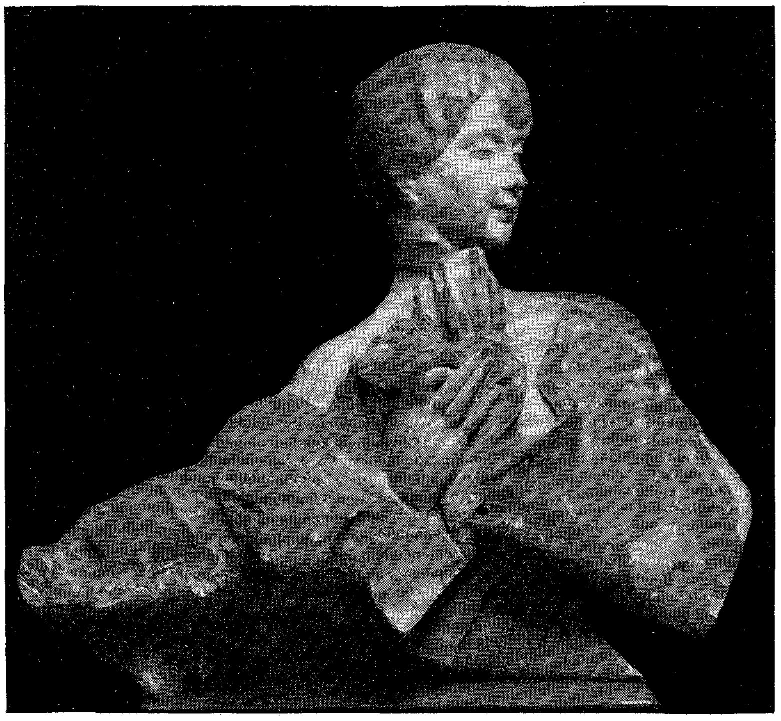
That the play was taken in 1845 with all seriousness is shown by Poe's statement that it was "well received by a large, fashionable and critical audience." That real literary standards remain substantially the same in all times, is, however, shown by the rest of what Poe said:

"'Fashion' is theatrical but not dramatic. In the category—total deficiency in verisimilitude—we must include the rectangular crossings and recrossings of the *dramatis personæ* on the stage; the coming forward to the footlights when anything of interest is to be told; the reading of private letters in a loud rhetorical tone; the preposterous soliloquizing; and the even more preposterous 'asides.' Will our playwrights never learn, through the dictates of common sense, that an audience under no circumstances can or will be brought to conceive that what is sonorous in their own ears at a distance of fifty feet from the speaker can not be heard by an actor at the distance of one or two.

"Compared with the generality of modern drama, it is a good play—compared with most American drama it is a *very* good play, estimated by the natural principles of dramatic art it is altogether unworthy of notice."

CARVING THE SOUL OF A TREE

THE LITTLE OLD MAN that lives in the walnut-tree, or the beautiful princess of the north that somehow inhabits the white birch, are only two of a hundred varying wood sprites that have somehow worked themselves into the imaginations of childhood. Hardly a country is without some such characters in legends or fairy-stories, from the leprechauns, with their pot of gold beneath the fir tree, to the dryads that lived in the oaks of Parnassus. In modern times, as the critics are pointing out, it is left to a Russian sculptor and wood-carver named Sergei Konenkov to express this idea most clearly in art.



Courtesy of the Russian Art Exhibition

A RUSSIAN DRYAD

In this portrait of his wife, Konenkov has used the spreading root of some forest queen, to express the delicacy and beauty of a Rosalind.

Just as Michael Angelo, they say, used to stare longingly at his blocks of marble, praying that he might be enabled to hew away rightly the stone that shrouded the beautiful statue concealed within, so Konenkov, we are told, looks at the trees of the forest. To him each one has its own individuality—what he calls the soul of the tree. Sometimes it is a beautiful dancing-girl, sometimes a wood goblin, and sometimes a haughty lady of quality. Then with his tools he strives to hew away the husk which conceals this inner being from other people, until the real soul of the tree stands revealed.

In the Russian Art Exhibition which closed on April 15 at the Grand Central Palace in New York, and which goes from there to Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and the West, this wood-sculpture of Konenkov, according to newspaper and magazine critics, has created a place all its own in a very notable and historical art collection. As mentioned in a general article on the whole exhibition in this department last week, the New York *World* critic picks out the wood carvings of Konenkov as one of the four or five groups of work worthy of special mention, and speaks of his "real sculptural sense." Among the works mentioned are his "Wood Goblin," "Weeping Willow," "Figure of a Dancer," "Statuette of a Seraph," and "Head of Christ." Typical of his startling contrasts are the lovely lady and the little old woman reproduced with this article.

The well-known critic and writer on art, Christian Brinton, is thus quoted as saying of his work in the exhibition:

> "A genuine artistic sensation is afforded in the carved wooden figures of Konenkov, a former peasant artist from Smolensk, who completed his training in Moscow, Petrograd, and Paris. Since the advent and pathetic eclipse of the Swede, Axel Petersson, there has been nothing in wood sculpture to compare in primal, racy individuality with the work of Konenkov. Sheer genius for the possibilities of the medium, and genuine plastic power characterize these figures, large or small. They are indeed so vital and personal that they unfortunately overshadow the veritable talent along somewhat similar lines of Madame Golubkina, whose work was so favorably received at Malmö (Sweden) a decade ago."

A somewhat different point of view is exprest by Gregory Mason, the foreign correspondent, in an article on this art of "Holy Russia" in a recent number of *The Outlook.* He speaks of the "extraordinary wood sculpture of Sergei Konenkov," and adds:

> "Not a very good service is done him by the press agent of the exhibition in comparing his work to that of Rodin. His human bodies have much of the strength of Rodin's, but for some reason are less voluble, less arresting. It is in his 'totem-pole' things, his tree sprites, and water nymphs that he offers that which brings the reviewer back again and again to Konenkov's corner of the floor. Who else ever made an old satyr's face grow out of a tree-trunk this way?"

In the summary of Russian art history, condensed from various articles in these pages last week, the place of Konenkov, we are told, is in the school known as the "Union." This coalition, says the artist, Igor Grabar, curator of the National Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow, was effected in 1903 between the once revolutionary "World of Art" group and a society called the "Thirty Six Artists." This union of Russian rebel artists (or "Soyus Russkikh Khodozhnikoff) gradually gathered into its circle the artists of the most recent departures, and held them through the great changes that were to face Russia.

Through all that has happened since, these artists, it is pointed out, have kept firmly on with their work in order that art might not perish. And that it will not perish is taken by many critics to be preeminently shown in the rugged strength of Konenkov's work. Writing in the New York *Times Magazine,* one critic says of such men:

> "However learnedly they go over the historic groundwork of their development, nothing is so apparent as the fierce pulse of emotion beating through their words, and whatever New York, bent on its thousand missions, clear and cool of vision, may think of the exhibition, to its organizers it presents a tragic and heroic face, the face of a spiritual Russia struggling against degradation and death."

This is Konenkov for those who can see. That not all Americans can really see him may be gathered from the critic, A. Vetlugin, writing in the New York *Russky Golos.* He pictures the New Yorkers looking on in polite amazement while:

> "Konenkov—bearded, strongly built, is explaining how he creates his statues from wood. He takes a weeping willow—a tree that considers itself a stepchild of nature, bitterly, inconsolably grieved. From its trunk, Konenkov creates the head of an anguished girl. 'Marble has no soul, trees have souls,' insists Konenkov. And the soul of the weeping willow becomes the soul of a girl."

The writer sketches in the picture—the bewildered crowd, the noise of the impatient motors outside, the flurry of conversation that breaks out, and Konenkov smoking and looking absently over their heads. He concludes, perhaps a trifle bitterly. "Very few human souls passed through the souls of trees."

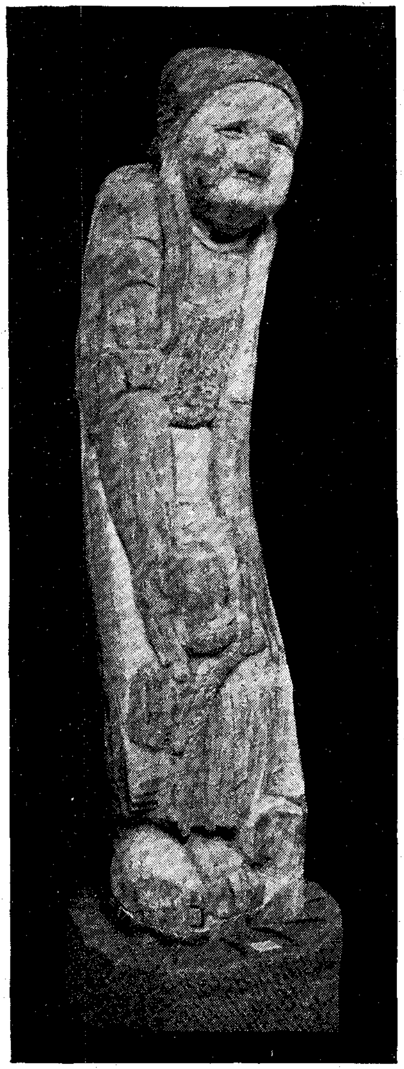
RAMSAY MACDONALD—BOOKMAN

More writings to his credit than almost any other Prime Minister, is the astonishing fact that is brought out in a recent sketch of Ramsay MacDonald, by Gilbert Thomas in the London *Bookman.* "Having once addrest envelopes for a living," says the writer, "he made his first real start in life as a journalist; and he has been a prolific writer ever since." Like his bosom friend, the late Lord Morley, we are told, he has given to politics what might have been given to literature. Yet with it all he has found time to collect many books, and read much, so that he is "one of the best read of recent Premiers." Three books the writer hopes some day to see from him. One is a collection of his miscellaneous journalistic writings and travel sketches. For he is, it appears, the most widely traveled of modern statesmen. Another book for which he has already collected much material is one on John Knox. Incidentally we are told that Mr. MacDonald is deeply read in philosophy and that his intimate knowledge of the Bible is constantly revealing itself. The third book is, of course, his autobiography, but of its materialization the writer is very dubious in view of the Premier's modesty:

"Most of his books have, necessarily, been largely political, tho he once wrote short stories under the pen-name of 'James Ramsay,' while in 'Ethel Margaret MacDonald,' he has given us a memoir of that splendid woman, his wife, that is a model of skill and good taste. It has been described by Mr. Masterman as 'one of the most moving short biographies in the language.' Even his political volumes bear evidence of having been written by one who is a rare combination of philosopher, poet and scientist; while most of his writings, political and otherwise, are shot through with that gleam of religious mysticism which makes Mr. MacDonald an aloof, tho not a lonely, figure. The long list of his books may be found in 'Who's Who'; but only those who have followed his career with minute personal interest and care have any idea either of the extent or the quality of his journalistic writings. He has of course written largely for many of the best journals, including *The Daily Chronicle* under Mr. James Milne's literary editorship. But much of his finest work has been done for papers like the Glasgow *Forward,* which, while having a large circulation among keenly intelligent working-class readers, are quite unknown in polite literary circles. It is characteristic of Mr. MacDonald that he should consistently have contributed to such journals work that would have graced the best class reviews or literary organs. Somehow or other—heaven only knows how—he has also found time to be an editor; and his conduct of *The Socialist Review,* with its large vision and wide range of subjects, has for many years been a reflection of his conviction that a democracy must not merely have a political or 'class' consciousness, but must be educated in the fullest possible sense."

Here is the above-mentioned list of the published works of James Ramsay MacDonald as it appears in the British "Who's Who" for 1924:

"Labor and the Empire; Socialism (Social Problem Series); Socialism and Government; The Awakening of India: The Socialist Movement (Home University Library); Margaret Ethel MacDonald: A Memoir; The Social Unrest; National Defence; The Government of India; Parliament and Revolution."


Courtesy of the Russian Art Exhibition

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN

Illustrating Konenkov's "totem-pole style" in expressing the soul of a Russian tree.

DOOMED AMERICAN PAINTINGS

That the paintings of some of our leading modern artists may not last more than fifty years is the astonishing statement of the director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard. This, it seems, is because of their use of inferior canvas or pigments. Many of the old masters recently imported are also in danger of destruction, says he, from improper care. A recent cable from Paris told of the appeal by English and American painters for scientific aid in producing pigments that will retain their original chromatic value. It was this that brought the above alarming statement from E. W. Forbes, director of the Museum of Harvard University. It appears that under his direction the Museum is already working in this "almost neglected field"—which may be called the "chemistry of painting." The chemical composition of paints, grounds and varnishes, and their reaction to different atmospheric conditions vary greatly, it appears, and it is only by the very careful research work of such institutions that an "irreparable loss to the human race" can be prevented. Director Forbes is further quoted in the New York *Evening Post* as saying:

"The danger to old paintings lies in the lack of proper care of them. An old Italian masterpiece, for instance, which was painted four hundred years ago and has been in a damp climate, such as that of Italy, when imported to this country and hung in the steam-heated home of some art collector is likely to undergo deterioration. Many of the old paintings have been varnished several times to preserve them, but in many cases this varnish, after a period of years becomes a source of danger rather than assistance. It often darkens and sometimes disintegrates.

"The paintings of many of our leading artists to-day are subject to a different but none-the-less important peril. Many of them, due to inferior canvas or qualities of paints, or premature or improper varnishing, have begun to show signs of disintegration after fifteen or twenty years.

"There are good canvases, good pigments, and good varnishes to be had to-day; but the study of this subject is not included in the work of most art schools, and many artists are notoriously careless about the materials they use and the way in which they use them. What our community needs is an institution where exact knowledge on these subjects exists, so that any one who is interested in these facts can get the best possible advice. We have made a start along these lines and have already been of service to modern artists.

"Considerable progress has been made and we are educating the men in the Harvard fine-art classes, who are studying to be directors and curators of museums, in the way paintings should be cared for.

"As many of the art treasures of Europe have been imported to this country, the preservation of them falls upon this country as an inescapable responsibility."

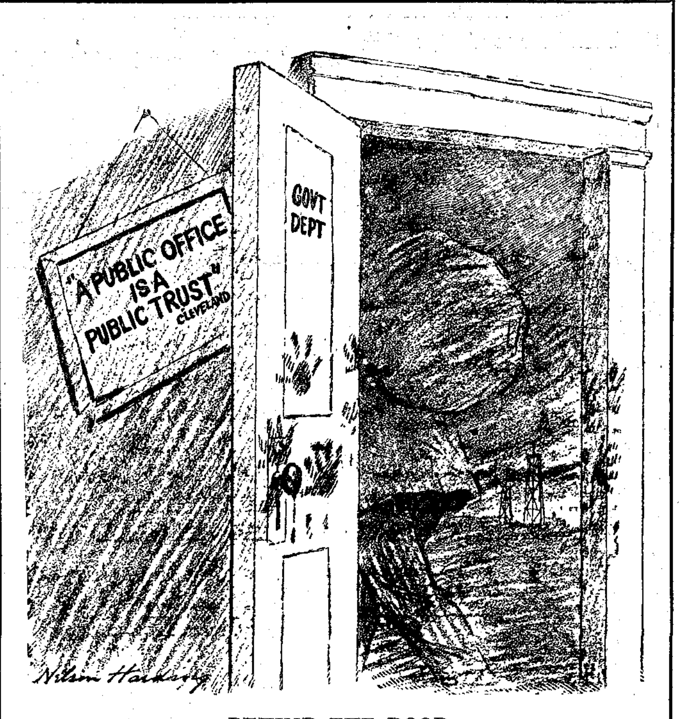
This responsibility, it seems, has been pointed out for some time by the American and English artists of Paris. At even greater length they have gone into the question of establishing the chemical formulæ for modern paints.

In the old days when artists ground and mixed their own paints, they were very likely to know the exact possibilities of every mixture. General comment seems to incline toward the belief, at any rate, that American painters should know much more chemically about the pigments they use.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MORAL LESSONS FROM THE OIL SCANDAL

PUBLIC WRATH OVER THE CORRUPTION and debaucheries alleged in high places is somewhat eased, but before the public conscience is again lulled into that sense of security which is the open path to the political adventurer the editors of some of our religious papers seize the opportunity to make some pertinent comments on the situation. Noting that "trusted leaders of our national life were playing politics and playing personal aggrandizement" when America, emerging from the war, was confronted with desperate need, *The Congregationalist* characterizes it as "the politics of murder." We shall not make much headway, we are told, until we name the thing for what it is. And "until our national leaders are more definitely consecrated to the purposes of human life, and to the conserving, constructive, healing, enriching, helpful agencies and activities of Government, malfeasance in office is only a matter of degree." But *The Congregationalist* believes that good will come out of the revelations, and *The Continent* (Presbyterian) also reassures itself that the revolt against corruption "witnesses cheeringly to the aliveness of conscience in America. And that responsive conscience of the multitude pledges the future of the United States much more decisively than sporadic public dishonesty menaces it—bad as the dishonesty is." As long as the general reaction of the populace is contempt and condemnation for any man who in public place and under responsibility to the people employs his power for private gain, we are told, "there remains a solid moral foundation under democratic institutions, and the nation's hopes are bright. That is certainly the case in the present testing time."



BEHIND THE DOOR

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

No one can be blind to the fact that scandals of the sort so lately revealed tend to break down the confidence of people in their governing officials, observes *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian). For this reason *The Herald* believes that it is of utmost importance that preachers and publicists throughout the nation use their influence to confirm the confidence of the people in our Government. From the oily vapor which has enshrouded Washington and smelled to the four corners of the continent several principles emerge well-defined to this denominational paper. The first is that we ought to "junk" party politics as antiquated and inadequate to deal with delicate and intricate adjustments and the vast and momentous enterprises with which modern Governments have to deal. The second is that the whole citizenship should be permeated with a high ethical tone and ideal with reference to things governmental. There is altogether too weak a public conscience with reference to taking advantage of public trusts, we are told. It is notorious that in almost any county, the county offices and the public contracts are looked upon as soft snaps for making money rather than as opportunities for self-denial and service for the public good. "From the county courthouse on up through all State and national affairs there must come a most decided reformation in the mind of the people, exacting a most decidedly different type of ideal and service from our public officials, before the political equation in our national life can become Christian and make the genuine Christian contribution to the welfare of humanity which it should make." The third principle is that all citizens "have a profound moral responsibility to promote the best interests of the nation—the private citizen no less than the officeholder." The fourth is that the resources which God himself has made should be considered as God's gift to all the people, beyond the power of any man or group of men to take and hold. We are told that—

> "A clear recognition of this principle applied to our coal and other mining resources and to our oil and public lands would have been of inestimable worth to the multitudes and would have saved us of some of the industrial and social problems which most grievously perplex and plague us now. There has always been a most shamefully low sense of honor running through our national ideal and conduct of public resources; and the whole matter needs to be put on a very much higher plane, with the enrichment and welfare of the entire people as the controlling motive in their management and disbursement. The old predatory spirit that hogged our public domain for private gain should be wiped entirely out, and should be replaced by a spirit of public service in the hearts of our men and institutions of wealth as well as in the hearts of our public officials."

The times demand an awakening of spirit and a searching of consciences, says the Catholic weekly, *America*, declaring that this is "a materialistic age, an age of increasing wealth, an age in which the old restraints imposed by religion are passing away." The real remedy for the scandalous conditions in public life, then, is the "promotion of religion and morality among all classes." Noting that the problem of religious education is still unsolved, this weekly asks:

> "Is there no connection between the fact that to-day six out of every ten Americans profess no religion whatever, and the other fact that of every ten Americans probably nine were trained in schools from which instruction in religion is forbidden? If the child whose world is the school finds no religion in that early environment, it is highly improbable that he will greatly care to reserve a place for religion in the environment of his later years. At least, he has not done so.
>
> "We have, then, a present generation which, if religious affiliation can be taken as an indication, sets no high value on religion and morality. But, according to Washington, good government depends upon religion and morality among the people. What

wonder, then, that Congress and some of our State legislatures have resolved themselves into investigating committees? Or that, in the words of former Senator Beveridge, 'corruption riots in officialdom'?

"The first and most necessary move toward reform is a deeper and more consistent interest in the religious formation of the child. He is the citizen of to-morrow. Investigators may be able to uncover official dishonesty, even to punish it. But what can they do to prevent its recurrence? Unless we begin with the child, giving him a training which will result in an enlightened intelligence and a will determined to embrace what is good and avoid what is evil, all the forces of government will be powerless to check the spread of public and private corruption."

THE SOUTH SOLVING THE RACE PROBLEM

IT WAS AFTER A RACE RIOT in Atlanta that Christian leaders of both races came together, studied the problem together, and together began a program which has since been contributing to the peace of the city and to the health, happiness and prosperity of both races. Of course, as we are frankly told, this doesn't mean that the problem has been solved—the racial problem has not been solved anywhere—but, as *The Presbyterian Advance*, of Nashville, Tennessee, points out, it has been attacked wisely, vigorously, practically, and in a Christian manner by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and the result is that the solution seems much nearer than it seemed five years ago. What is being done in the South might be copied with considerable advantage in some other sections of the country, where massacre and mob outrages and mass expulsion have discounted a rather commonly accepted idea that lynching bees are a product exclusively of the South.

The fires of racial animosity flared up with deadly menace after the Armistice, and it was then that the interracial commission was established. State and local committees were organized throughout the South, and dangerous sparks extinguished. The immediate crisis having been met and the effort so thoroughly justified, interracial committees were set up in every Southern State and in 800 counties. These committees, writes Robert B. Eleazer in *The Advance*, frankly face and discuss all points of friction or danger, and seek to obviate them. Whatever may be the complaint, the committee hears the case with open and sympathetic mind, and takes such cooperative action as seems necessary. In many communities, we are told, the efforts of these committees have been notably successful. Threatened riots and lynchings have been prevented, injustices of all sorts have been corrected, educational and health conditions have been improved, cooperation for mutual welfare brought about, and relations of frankness and confidence established. The commission does not attempt any ultimate program of race relations. Who, asks Mr. Eleazer, can at this stage formulate one? But it is "doing the next thing," insisting in every community where race relations are an issue that the best people of both races take the matter in hand, with the determined purpose of substituting good-will and justice for distrust and suspicion. Here are some of the things accomplished:

"The facts about lynching have been carefully digested and given the widest publicity. Special laws for the prevention and punishment of mob violence have been studied and efforts put on foot to have the laws of certain States strengthened at this point. Maps of the Southern States showing lynching areas and data have been prepared and used in the big summer conferences, in the colleges of the South and in other groups.

"In Georgia much attention has been given to the collection of evidence and the prosecution of participants in lynching cases. Twenty-two indictments have been returned and four convictions secured, with penitentiary sentences. In previous years indictments in such cases were practically unknown. Legal aid has been extended in a number of cases in which negroes have suffered from mob violence, exploitation and the like, including that of the famous 'Williams murder farm.' Several thousand dollars have been raised locally for this purpose. It is believed the results have been quite salutary.

"The effort to secure better educational facilities for negroes has been everywhere an important part of the work. Scores of fine schools have been built, participation in bond issues secured, terms lengthened, salaries raised, etc. In Atlanta alone $1,200,000 is now being expended for new colored schools as the result of an agreement negotiated by the local interracial committee.

"The commission has primary responsibility for the promotion of National Negro Health Week in the South, and its committees are active everywhere in behalf of better health conditions. The Georgia and South Carolina committees have had colored nurses put in the State health departments for special work in behalf of mothers and children, several hospitals for colored people have been secured, and efforts are on foot in a number of cities to promote better housing and sanitary conditions.

"Investigations have been made as to traveling conditions and other public utilities, and relief or improvement secured in many cases. Swimming-pools, playgrounds, libraries and similar facilities have been provided in a number of cities. Membership in marketing associations has been secured for negro farmers. Grievances of all sorts has been investigated, and relief afforded."

Courses on race relations are now being given in more than a score of colleges, we are told, and the commission is seeking a plan whereby such courses may be introduced into the public schools of both races. Close contact has been maintained with the religious groups, and the work has been formally approved by practically all Protestant denominations, some of which are giving it financial support. In eleven Southern States committees of women have been organized, and these are studying the conditions of negro life with special reference to the home, the school, and the church, and are seeking to promote similar study in all local women's organizations, clubs and missionary societies. "The unmeasured condemnation of lynching invariably voiced by these groups has been a powerful factor in awakening public sentiment to the enormity of the evil." An evidence of the growth of understanding and cooperation between the races is that negro agencies are now being included in practically all community chest campaigns in the South. Notable results have veen achieved in Tennessee, where James D. Burton, an elder of the Presbyterian Church is in charge:

"Twenty-five modern school buildings for negroes, ranging in cost from $10,000 to $75,000 each, many Rosenwald Schools, a library and playground in Chattanooga, a hospital in Bristol, a better housing program inaugurated in Knoxville, a State school for delinquent colored girls, the appointment in Nashville and Memphis of Chamber of Commerce committees on negro welfare, enlistment of the cooperation of the State Boards of Education and Health—these are among the concrete results achieved in Tennessee. Mr. Burton calls the white and colored committees together for joint conferences from time to time. This program is typical of what is being done throughout the South, with the exception of two or three States where the commission has been unable to maintain secretaries because of financial limitations. Even in those States, however, the leaven is at work through State and local committees.

"It should not be understood from the above that the race problem in the South has been solved. Only a beginning has been made. But it is a hopeful beginning."

BEAUTY RETURNING TO THE TEMPLE—Millions are being invested in new church buildings, but many of them, we are told, are architectural blemishes on the landscape, cold and forbidding. Since the days of Oliver Cromwell, remarks *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), evangelical churches have waged an unsuccessful warfare on beauty. They threw the organs out of the churches, and then shamefacedly brought them in again. The reforming evangelicals threw the images and pictures out of the church. Since then these religious symbols have been coming back in the stained-glass windows and in the pictures that adorn the Sunday-school rooms. Affecting to despise beauty of architecture, our forefathers built "strange contraptions that no one would be tempted to call temples." Now, fortunately,

"One sees here and there evidences that there is coming back into the church a fresh understanding of the ministry of beauty in the service of religion. Here and there is an exquisite sermon in stone, preaching the gospel of God to every passer-by. Men and women who never go to church get a message day by day from such buildings. The chimes from consecrated towers carry the gospel invitation to lives so hard and rebellious that they shun every ordinary invitation. The church-building headquarters of the various denominations have an opportunity to lead the churches to grasp the fact that it is hard to consecrate ugliness to the service of God."

"GODLESS" CHURCH COLLEGES

WARNINGS AGAINST THE "GODLESS" public schools and tax-supported colleges and universities are uttered from time to time from the pulpit and other forums, and parents are advised to send their sons to denominational colleges, where, it is supposed, they will be saved from teachers who, if not actually atheistic, are at least cold toward religion. Aside from the question whether the indictment of the tax-supported institutions is true—it has been denied—it may be interesting to learn whether the denominational colleges live up to the reputation commonly accorded them. More than a year ago *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) suggested that the theory that the church school is superior to the tax-supported institution in religious instruction and atmosphere would not hold water. The lack of response to that statement, we are told, was surprizing. Two or three schools replied that the general charge did not apply to them; but from the great body of church colleges there was no answer. A continuing study convinces *The Christian Century* that the suggestion made last year understated the facts, and it tells us:

"Travel among colleges makes it increasingly clear that, in a large number of cases, the small denominational college feels itself so dependent for support upon a local community, with all the religious prejudices of the various elements of that community, that instruction along religious lines is hopelessly emasculated, while the teaching foundations in connection with State institutions, because their enrolment is voluntary, feel free to offer as wide a range of religious teaching as is to be found. Moreover, facts have now been announced that show that the supposed success of the church college in encouraging the religious life of the student is a myth.

"The graduates of a grade A college under denominational control last year, for the benefit of a campus organization, answered a series of questions bearing on this point. Ninety per cent. of the class claimed to be Christians, but between 40 and 45 per cent. stated that, at the close of their collegiate course, they did not believe in the existence of a personal God. Eighty-five per cent. were members of some church, yet 51 per cent. admitted that, during the four years, they had seldom attended a church service. Seventy per cent. were graduating without having received any religious instruction while in this school. Fifty-six per cent. declared that their experience in college had not deepened their religious beliefs. There were forty-three men in this class who had entered college with the expectation of going into the ministry; sixteen of these finally went to theological schools. Twenty-five years ago, in this same institution, the ministry stood first in the list of professions chosen by graduates; business stood sixth. Last year the position of the two was exactly reversed."

From such a cross-section as this *The Christian Century* concludes that the students in this church college are as much out of touch with the church as those in any institution. It is clear, we are told, that the surrender of religious interests to non-church agencies has not been attended with conspicuous success. "More than all else, it is clear that there is nothing in the present religious program of such a college that compels the attention of the undergraduate." In assigning a reason for this state of affairs *The Christian Century* asserts that there is not the same freedom of examination of the facts of religion as there is in examination of the facts in other realms of study. The student is confronted with too many "No Trespassing" signs. So,

"To conduct a college in the name of religion, and then to soft-pedal religious studies because of the prejudices of the surrounding community is to throw away the institution's reason for being. There should not be a single church college in the country which does not stand by its convictions to the extent of presenting a broadly inclusive department of this kind. But the addition of such courses is not, in itself, enough. They can not, successfully, be stuffed down the throats of the students. They must compel their own audience, and this they will do from the moment that they are permitted to carry forward their work in an atmosphere of complete freedom. Free religious discussion, as is being proved in these days, is a subject that fascinates the human mind. Students are not different from other humans. They will respond to a free teaching of religion as quickly as to the free teaching of any other subject. And that response will be of immense value to their own souls and to the religious interests of the country."

One advantageous outcome of thus freely teaching religion will be the connecting of religion with other fields of thought now regarded as distinct.

"Out of the free classroom there will come the understanding that you can not have a sociology without religion, that you can not have an economics without religion, a history without religion, a science of government without religion. And out of that realization there will grow, before many years have passed, that full-orbed type of education that many of the seers of the present are dimly feeling after and never quite apprehending. It is altogether possible that the attempt to realize such ideals would involve many denominational colleges in difficulties. There would be, on the one hand, conservative denominational supporters with whom to reckon, and on the other the skepticism of educators as to the possibility of placing the teaching of religion on a common plane with other sciences. But, unless the denominational college is ready to take that risk, and do some actual intellectual adventuring for the restoration of religion to the concern and comprehension of the modern American student, the question persists: Why the church college at all?"

THE CURSE OF SUPERSTITION

SUPERSTITION STILL LAYS STRONG HOLD on the minds of men, and many people wear a rabbit's foot or some other amulet to protect them from witchcraft or to avert some impending stroke of destiny. In no instance is this form of superstition more strongly marked than in the dread of the number "13," which is feared as the ignorant heathen fears the evil eye. The phenomenon is familiar to everybody, tho, says the Brawley *News*, a newspaper published in the Imperial Valley, California, it seems impossible that in this age of enlightenment, books, scientific progress and general intellectuality American people should be bound in chains of medieval ignorance. Yet, we are told, the official records of the Motor Vehicle Department of California are loaded with requests for auto license plates in which the number "13," or any combination of that number, will not appear. Apparently, says *The News*, our boasted civilization is not very deep; the veneer is easily removed, and we find many persons whose intellectual make-up is on a par with that of the Hottentots or bushmen. Evidently, then,

"There must be something wrong with our churches, schools, scientific institutions, and educational authorities. After 2,000 years of Christianity, and after 500 years of modern civilization, and after 100 years of scientific achievement, it still appears that in America we have a large class who, at heart, are pagans, believing in spooks, incantations, magic numbers, signs, mews and witchcraft.

"Some organization or foundation or university or scientific society should undertake a nation-wide survey to find out just how much paganism there is in modern life; enough will be found to dumfound the investigator. Then a plan should be devised whereby schools, churches and scientific organizations might combine to teach children the foolishness of belief in the fallacies of superstition. There is no hope to drive pagan ideas out of an adult.

"Fear is the basis of this pagan worship; fear is the curse of mankind and a drag on civilization.

"What chance is there for the future greatness of a nation where the people are afraid of the number '13'?"

VEGETABLE SOUP

with

32 different ingredients

Eat Campbell's—

—when you want a good hot luncheon which is really substantial, but not "heavy."

—when your appetite is just "set" for a hearty dish to begin a hearty dinner.

—when you wish tempting food for supper, but not an elaborate meal.

—when you sit down to an impromptu meal, ready almost instantly.

—when you want to enjoy the most famous Vegetable Soup in the world!

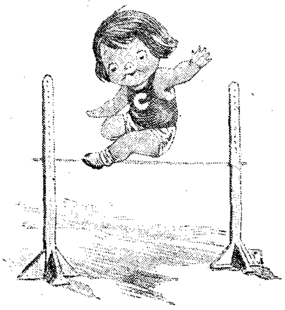
It's a meal!

And often the only kind of meal that exactly suits your appetite.

Hot, hearty, delicious soup! You know there are many times when nothing else seems to be so completely satisfying!

Often, too, nothing else is quite so good for you. Campbell's Vegetable Soup gives you the proper variety—the different elements—in your food which dieticians regard as so essential in the healthful meal.

I'm built on springs; on airy wings
I breeze across the winner.
The victor real is Campbell's meal
For supper, lunch or dinner!



No wonder it's so good!

Fifteen of the finest vegetables in this one soup!

There is not a home in the land which can constantly obtain for its kitchen such perfection in vegetables.

Broth of selected beef helps to make this soup so invigorating, so appealing to the appetite.

It is abundantly supplied with tissue-building cereals.

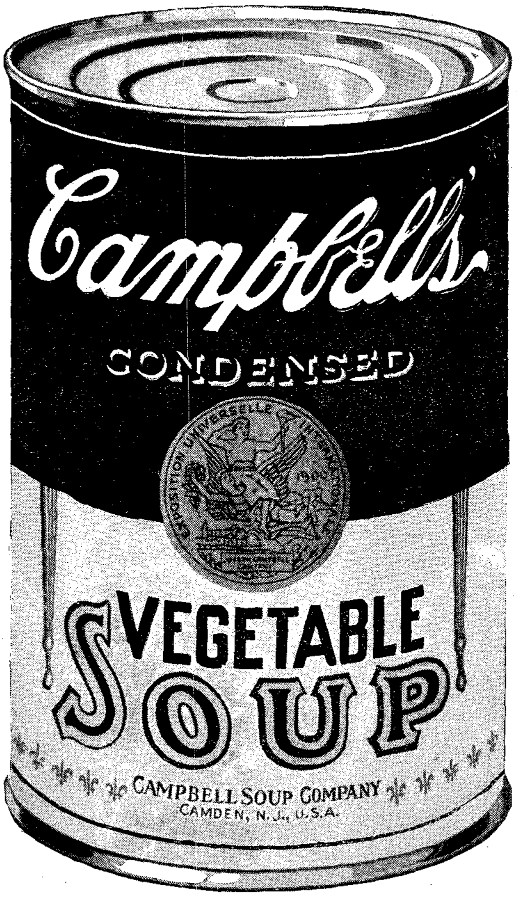
Fresh herbs. Dainty seasoning by Campbell's famous chefs.

Luncheon · dinner · supper!

Whether you eat it for luncheon or supper or with your dinner, enjoy in this nourishing and delightful Campbell's blend:

Baby limas, dainty peas, sweet corn, vine-ripened tomatoes, potatoes—white and sweet—Chantenay carrots, choice turnips, chopped cabbage, celery, barley, alphabet macaroni.

Relish this very day the tempting flavor of Campbell's Vegetable Soup—a dish you never tire of tasting!



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21 kinds
12 cents a can

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE poet who sings as a seer, yet who can write of the dull economic facts of his country in a kind of magical prose is known to be much rarer than the poet who merely voices his feelings and thoughts. Yet this rarer type of bard is not an unfamiliar appearance in countries fighting for their place in the ranks of nations. One of the latest examples of this kind of poet is the internationally famous Æ, actually George Russell, the editor of *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin). In this weekly he publishes lines to his fellow countrymen, which may be read as a sermon as well as a song.

IRELAND, 1924

By Æ.

This is your dream of yesterday,
The equilibrium of the storm.
No, there was nothing cast away:
The fiery cloud has taken form.
You do not know yourself in this,
But did you know your being true,
And what was smoke from the abyss,
And what was heavenly fire in you?
Whatever things you loved were won,
What was not loved is still denied.
That Law whose writs for ever run
Will make no sacrifice to pride.
The powers that cause the earth to quake
Seem to run riderless and free
Through nature, yet they never break
The music of her chemistry.
If to be vanquished is your part
And all the fortunate stars withdraw,
Through the red chaos of the heart
Still breathes the music of the Law.
It gives to you what is your own.
If still you be of slavish mind
You ne'er shall sit upon a throne
And sway a sceptre unconfined.
And if you be the slave of hate
Within yourself you fall and fall
Until the heart be desolate,
And love is dead beyond recall.
A nation is whate'er it loves.
If love be dead it too must die.
Go, give an offering of doves
To win its immortality.

IT is a long voyage from the Irish Free State to the Commonwealth of Australia, but then a goodly quantity of native verse is a regular feature of the Sydney *Bulletin*. Tho some may not agree to the unreserved fatalism of the following stanzas, they will like the vigor and boldness with which the author sets forth his thought.

DESTINED WAYS

By Brigalow

We boast of roads that we shape and tread;
But, whether we like it or no,
We take the roads that were made for us
Long ages and ages ago.

We are no more than the silver hordes
That, called by the tide, move forth
From sheltered waters and follow the coast
North ever and ever north.

The winds may howl and the seas may rage
And fishermen take their toll.
Yet ever and ever by reef and dune,
Shoal follows the track of shoal.

No hand may stay them but that strange hand
That marked their path through the sea
Ere man knew wisdom and laughed to scorn
The puzzle of Destiny.

The strong man's will is a mighty power
That battles to good through ill;
When age creeps on and the flesh grows weak,
Where then is the strong man's will?

We are no more than the wild black swans
That fly when the world's at rest—
A trailing flock 'neath a crescent moon—
West ever and ever west.

No hand may stay them but that strange hand
That marked their course in the air,
Ere man, at the birth of time, was born
To sorrow and toil and care.

We boast of roads that our own selves build;
But whether we like it or no,
We take the roads that were built for us
Long ages and ages ago.

ADVENTURING farther across the Seven Seas we reach Africa under the guidance of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago), in which we find two significant impressions of that continent, which exhibits so many signs of the course of empire. The first is—

IN AFRICA

By Cecil John

Be glad, Africa, for that sun
Which strikes the white man down—
The white man with his sample-bag,
His railroad, his tin town,
The sweating progress which he brings
To rob you of the ease of kings.

Yours is the wild and lovely land
Untouched by human blight;
Yours is the wilderness' last stand,
Beauty's last desperate fight.
Fever and tse-tse and fierce sun—
Without them you were soon undone!

ANOTHER African poem by Mr. John in the same magazine concerns Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa, which is about four hundred miles long and wide, variously, to the extent of twenty to forty miles. Altogether, its area is estimated at more than twelve thousand square miles. So much for the geographer; now for the poet, who sees the white man's advance from a different angle.

TANGANYIKA

By Cecil John

High headlands dreaming in the sun;
A stretch of solitary shore,
Crossed only by the lion's spoor
Or by the antelope's worn run,
Where, blue as bluest lapis-lazuli,
Wash in the waves of Tanganyika's sea.

What immemorial time has seen
Unchanged the lovely lonely land,
Unscarred the solitary strand!
How still the ages here have been!
Doom is upon it—the white curse
Of Progress and the Jingling Purse!

ON our home-bound voyage we encounter in F. P. A.'s column in the New York *World* a poetic narrative of striking dramatic quality, laid against a background to be found in almost any section of our own country.

THREE KISSES

By Tom J. Geraghty

The first kiss—always the best—
Was not in the spring
When all Nature smiled
And flowers were budding and birds were mating.
It was in two feet of snow.
She was leaning against a tree
Near her front gate.
My feet were freezing.
I knew I should go on home.
But I had been planning that kiss
For days and days—and especially nights.
When I suddenly leaned forward,
She thought I was going to strike her, I guess.
She instinctively drew back
And I kissed her on the left ear.
She turned and ran indoors.
I stooped down and tied my shoe,
Then walked away on clouds.
I wanted to tell everybody about it,
But I knew I didn't dare.
So I just started whistling
And plumb forgot my cold feet.
At home I got out father's razor
And shaved for the first time.
But I was afraid to pass her house
For weeks afterward.

. . . . . .

The second kiss that counted most
Was three months after we were wed.
We had quarreled and she had cried.
A hot tear trickled over my lip
As I softly pressed her lips to mine.
I looked into her eyes,
And they were dancing—
A rainbow appeared
Beneath her laughing tears.

. . . . . .

I kissed her last night,
But there was no response.
Her lips were cold like modeler's clay.
The reptilian feel made me shudder.
I sat down and cried bitterly.
I shall never kiss her again.
She is dead.

An experience of parenthood is touchingly recorded in a poem by Faith Baldwin in the New York *Times*, which we quote in part as follows:

VIGIL

By Faith Baldwin

I think that Life has spared those mortals much—
And cheated them of more—who have not kept
A breathless vigil by the little bed
Of some beloved child; they go, it seems,
Scot-free, who have not known fear-haunted days
And nights of terror, when the dim lamp burns
And shadows menace from the waiting walls,
While Life and Death, majestic, in the room
Gigantic rise above the fret and rub,
The petty prickings of small goads, and all
One has, and yearns to have, is, ruthless, flung
Into a fragile balance. . . .

And when the turning tide
Bears life upon its slow, triumphant surge,
When tortured eyes grow calm, and when a voice
Speaks feebly—but speaks again—I think
The watcher's eyes see, radiant, a dawn
Break on a newer world, a world more fair
Than ever world has seemed to them before.
God's mercy is as sunlight in the room,
And hearts that through the endless night were crushed
Between the millstones of despair and hope
Are free to sing.

Oh, life has spared so much—
And less revealed—to them who have not known
A breathless vigil by some little bed.

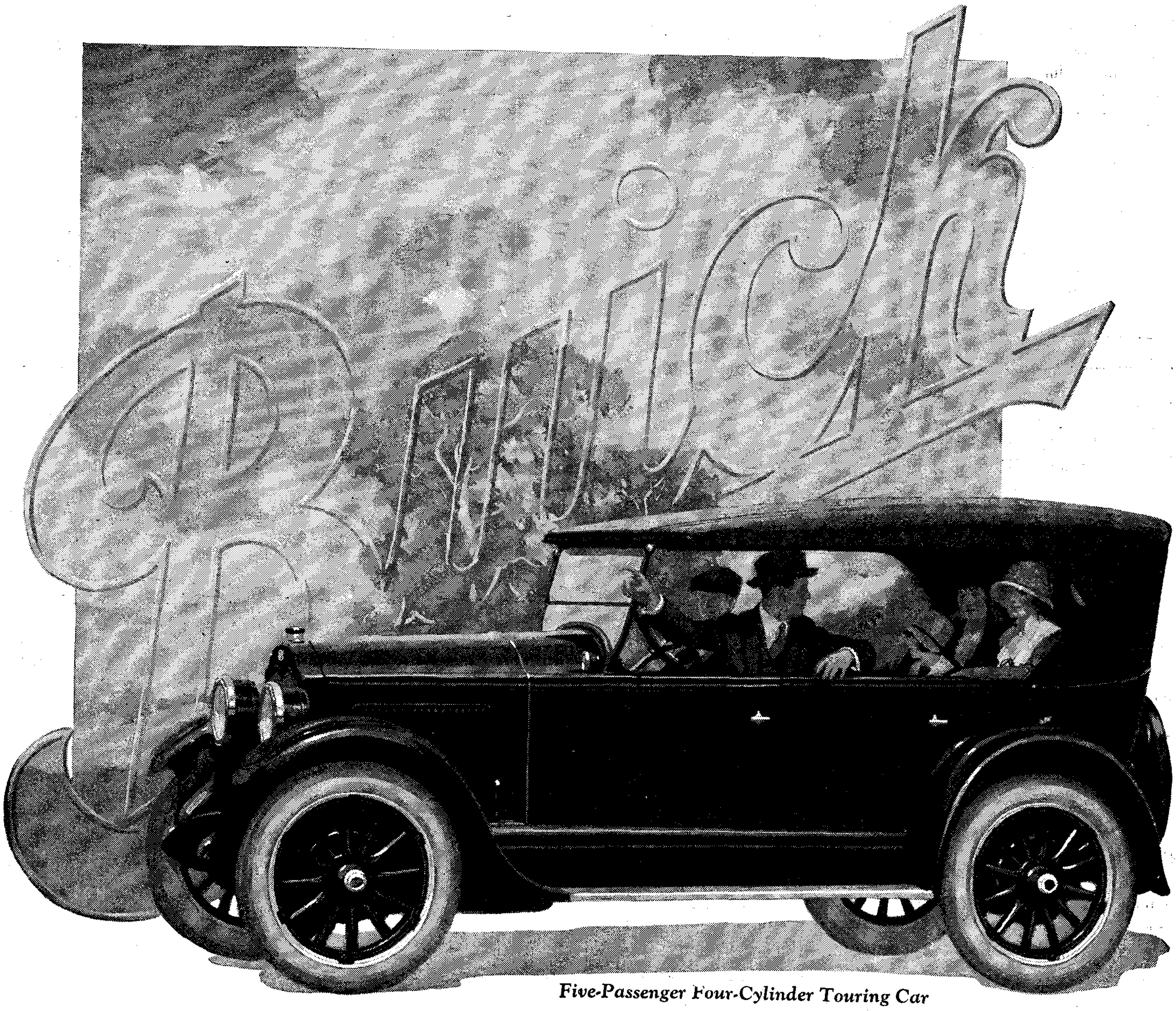
A MOTHER'S imagination about her son is presented poetically and compactly in *The Lyric* (Norfolk, Va.).

TO MY LITTLE SON

By Julia Johnson Davis

In your face I sometimes see
Shadowings of the man to be,
And eager, dream of what my son
Will be in twenty years and one.

But when you are to manhood grown,
And all your manhood ways are known,
Then shall I, wistful, try to trace
The child you once were in your face?



Five-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Car

DIFFERENT Buick owners give different reasons for the genuine affection which they hold for their cars. Some say it is because of Buick's extraordinary dependability; others, the many years that their Buicks have continued to give the same sterling performance. Still others maintain that it is because of Buick's safety and driving comfort. But in the end they agree that it is exceedingly difficult to place one Buick point of excellence above another—that after all, their regard for Buick is based on that all-inclusive quality which they like to call Buick character.

Driving Sixth Buick

On October 10th I purchased a Model 1924-54 Buick. This car I have used constantly in my practice and under some very unfavorable road conditions as the roads have been muddy continually since I purchased the car. This is my sixth Buick.

I consider the four-wheel brakes indeed very fine. In fact, one does not know their real value until used. The car has a world of pep and power and I am well pleased with it.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. S. McGinnis, M. D.
Scott City, Kansas

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BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
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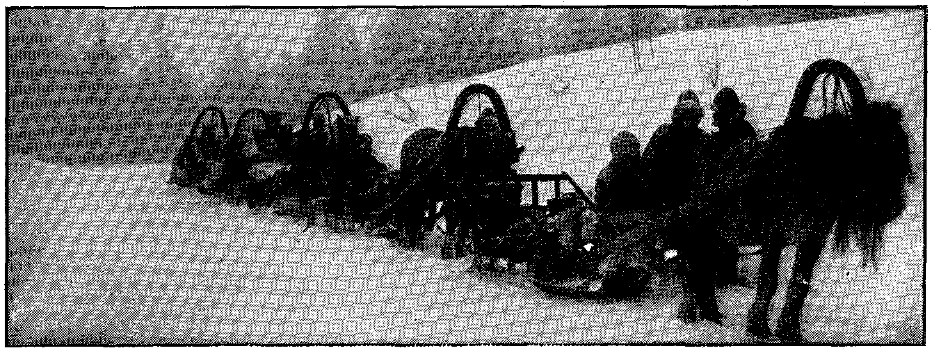
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

RED BEAR, YELLOW DRAGON, AND AMERICAN LADY

THREE CHARACTERS OF SOME IMPORTANCE, it appears, recently met on a cold and remote but strategic island in the Northern Pacific. The island was Sakhalin, sometimes referred to as "Japan's Alaska," and the three who met there were, first, a large (symbolical) Red Bear, representative of Soviet Russia, an American newspaper woman, Marguerite E. Harrison, already known for her jail-terms and investigations among the Bolsheviks, and, third, an extensive (symbolical) Yellow Dragon, representing Japan. It may not be usual to consider a yellow dragon as representative of the Japanese Empire, especially in view of the fact that China has claims to the symbol, but Japan has come in for quite a bit of Chinese property, from time to time, and Mrs. Harrison boldly transfers the sobriquet in her new book, "Red Bear or Yellow Dragon" (Doran). The Dragon idea, too, may be considered quite applicable to the imperialistic Island Kingdom which she represents as still holding more than a foothold on the Red Bear's territory. As for the Red Bear, allowing for a slight change in color, it is precisely the same old Russian Bear, declares Mrs. Harrison, as when Kipling denounced Czarist imperialism as "The Bear that Walks Like a Man." The new Russia shows an "anomaly of Soviet imperialism," reports the writer, since it is "pursuing the identical policy of the Russian Imperial Foreign Office since the days of Alexander II; just as, in its internal affairs, it has adopted the machinery and methods of the Okhrana, the old Secret Police."



Copyrighted photographs from "Red Bear or Yellow Dragon," by Marguerite E Harrison (Doran)

LITTLE JAP SOLDIERS ADVENTURING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE RED BEAR

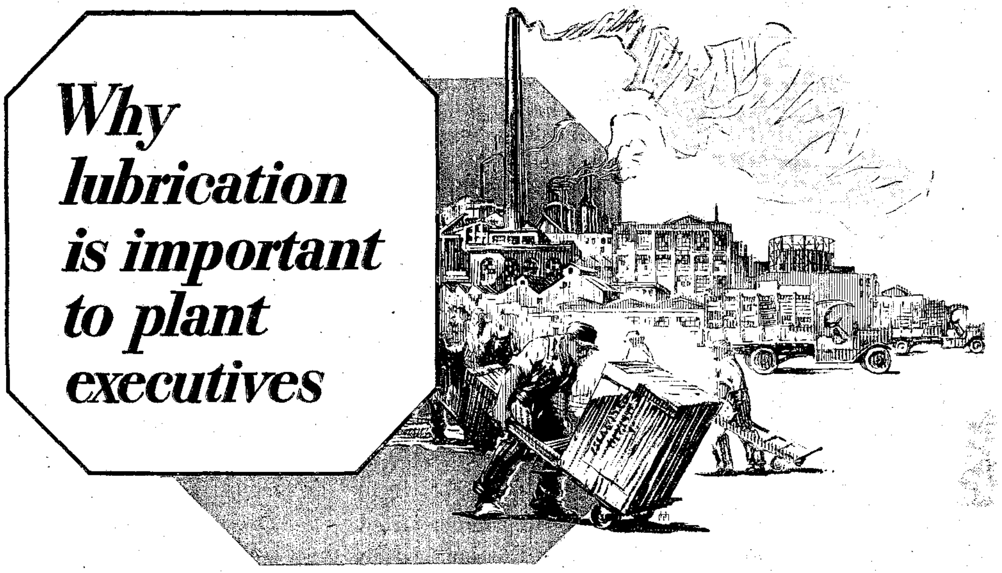
Japan is still holding on to the Russian half of Sakhalin, a strategic island compared to Alaska in the richness of its resources—but the Red Bear is said to be preparing for a fight.

While the Red Bear shambles East, the Yellow Japanese Dragon is on his way westward; and the Dragon, says Mrs. Harrison, who seems to be as well acquainted with him as with her old friendly enemy, the Russian Bear, is traveling "bloody paths," even tho his aim is mere "economic imperialism." Mrs. Harrison pursued her investigations in Japan during the year following her release from the Moscow prison, where the Bolshevists had kept her confined for ten months with the shadow of sudden death always lurking just around the corner. When the Bolsheviks finally turned her loose with a warning that she would be shot if found again on Soviet territory, Mrs. Harrison turned her attention to Japan and the near-by regions of Mongolia and Siberia, where excitement still flourishes. She writes, by way of introduction to her present moods and feelings, of the Yellow Dragon:

"THE YELLOW DRAGON" DEMONSTRATING FRIENDLINESS

The lady author is shown, with downcast eyes, in the front row. At her left is Colonel Burnett, U. S. Military Attaché at Tokyo, and all around are officers of the Japanese General Staff in Siberia.

> I arrived in Japan shortly after Admiral Kato had returned from the Washington Conference. When he landed at Yokohama, tho the Japanese newspapers, with few exceptions, praised his achievements at Washington, he had to be rescued from an angry jeering crowd that yelled "Kato-Baka"—Kato-Fool. A few weeks later, in Tokyo Park, there was a great popular demonstration in favor of a material reduction in the Army in line with the naval reduction program. While there was general satisfaction over the Four-Power Treaty and the Nine-Power Pact, many thoughtful Japanese felt that they would be a source of weakness rather than strength to Japan. One Japanese naively explained to me that the Washington agreements were a scheme of Mr. Hughes to weaken Japan's influence in the Pacific.
>
> "We are not really a first-class world Power," a Japanese naval officer said to me candidly, "and we know it in our hearts. As long as we had the Anglo-Japanese treaty back of us, we felt that we could hold our own in diplomacy against any other nation or combination of nations, but now that we are apparently on an equal footing with England, France and America, we feel that we are at a disadvantage."
>
> Then, the Japanese have lost confidence in militarism as a medium for expansion. To this day they can not figure out why it was that Germany lost the war when by all calculations she should have won. Their ideas on this subject have received a further shock by the demonstration that the occupation of Eastern Siberia, instead of winning them the respect of the rest of the world, created only hatred and suspicion; that all their schemes for the virtual annexation of the Maritime Province through puppet governments set up by their Army proved



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unsuccessful. They have spent millions on militarism and it has failed them.

In 1922 Japan had a standing army of 300,000 which it was proposed to reduce by 55,000 men and 2,000 officers. The budget for 1923 was fixt by the army at 216,000,000 yen, a reduction of 35,000,000 yen over the previous year, but the reduction in expenditure was practically what it had cost to occupy and administer the province of Shantung, so that it really meant nothing in the way of actual curtailment. There was much popular agitation over this fact, and a strong demand for army reduction was being pushed by the navy men.

TYPICAL INHABITANTS OF "JAPAN'S ALASKA"

These gentlemen, photographed in northern Sakhalin, are, reading from left to right, a Jap, a Russian, a Chinese, a Korean, a Giliak and an Orochon. The Jap is, appropriately, the largest.

I have often wondered if the Japanese are as efficient in a military way as they have the credit for being. For example, in aviation—success in which depends on individual initiative, not on mass training—they are a dismal failure. While in Tokyo I met one of the British officers in charge of training Japanese army aviators. He told me that they were hopeless. They followed instructions to the letter and memorized them faithfully, but once in the air, if anything unexpected happened calling for the exercise of imagination, they were lost.

It was the same, says the writer, with the technical side of aviation, and she presents an incident in point. Not long ago a new and rather complicated type of aeroplane motor, it appears, was sent out from England. When it arrived one of the exhaust pipes was slightly bent. The Japs carefully repeated this defect in a hundred copies that they made in one of their own factories, with the natural result that none of them worked properly. She goes on:

There was general popular discontent in Japan over the high taxes necessitated partly by the heavy cost of maintaining an Army and Navy out of all proportion to the country's resources or legitimate needs, and a growing pacifist sentiment, tho this last was not particularly strong. The Japanese have always been a military people. The average Japanese will tell you that militarist imperialism was largely stimulated in their own country by the example of other countries and by the instinct of self-preservation. I talked with many Japanese on the subject, from extreme conservatives down to Socialist leaders like Kagawa and Suzuki Bundji, and I never found a man or woman who did not firmly believe that the Chino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the acquisition by Japan of Formosa and Korea were absolutely essential to the preservation of the Empire. It was only the failure of the Japanese Army to make good in Siberia that has shaken their belief in the Army as a means of expansion.

In the nine years between the Russo-Japanese War and the outbreak of the Great War the Japanese simply followed the lead of other countries in the race for naval armaments. Then they fell under the spell of the German idea of militarism and efficiency. The Great War gave the militarists the upper hand for the time being, and for a short period Japan dreamed her dream of expansion by military aggression. The rivalries, squabbles and international jealousies at the Versailles Conference were not conducive to a change of heart on Japan's part, and it was not until the Washington Conference that the Japanese began to grasp the possibilities of economic instead of military imperialism. When they first began to seek foreign alliances it was always with a view to future wars of defense or aggression. Cooperation on equal terms with other powers is not to be grasped by their psychology. Military imperialism is dying hard, but it is gradually being replaced in Japan by a new economic imperialism, just as aggressive and as keen on political alliances, for the furtherance of its aims.

Its immediate objective is still the Asiatic mainland, and its medium not the Army and Navy, but its great bankers and industrialists. There has always been a group that favored a close alliance with British interests, headed by the Mitsubishis who, in 1922, received a loan of two million pounds from a British syndicate for the development of the Fushan coal-mines and the extension of the railway system in Manchuria, and who had a joint interest with Vickers Limited in the operation of the Sakhalin oil-fields and its rich surface deposits of anthracite coal.

The Japanese Dragon—granting that he is a dragon, and according to Mrs. Harrison's report he is—has every intention, it appears, of hanging on to Sakhalin, but he is not going about his purposes in quite as wild and woolly a manner as he has, from time to time, affected. He has brought order to the northern, or Russian, part of the island and, according to the Russians themselves, kept the people from suffering as they have elsewhere in the struggles between the Reds, Pinks, Whites, and other shades, who make trouble in Eastern Russia. Mrs. Harrison relates that, at a village near Alexandrovsk, the seaport of Northern Sakhalin, she met a Russian school-teacher, the wife of a former Custom official, who "said quite frankly that she and her children would have starved if it had not been for the Japanese." She said further: "They have restored order on the island, put down brigandage, and given us an opportunity to buy manufactured goods, tho at high prices, but they discriminate against native labor and do little to help the Russian population. But I must admit, on the whole," she added, "that there's no strong sentiment with regard to the eventual fate of the island. The peasants, if they could get some of the necessities of life and a chance to make a decent living from their farms, wouldn't care a fig whether the island belonged to the Japanese or to Russia. The better class of people in Alexandrovsk are nearly all Poles, and consequently quite lukewarm as far as Russia is concerned. They are mostly former Chinovniks, government officials, who never intended to remain here permanently, and have always looked forward to promotion, which meant returning to the mainland." Mrs. Harrison continues:

Several of the more educated townspeople with whom I talked had the same opinion. They seemed to regard the Japanese occupation and eventual annexation as the lesser of two evils.

RELICS OF RUSSIA'S RULE IN NORTH SAKHALIN

These old Russian peasants continue to live under Japanese domination, even tho, they say, the conquerors are doing their best to replace the old population with Japanese and Chinese.

Strange to say, none of them seemed to appreciate the enormous undeveloped resources of the island. They were all petty officials with the Main Street point of view, bored to death and looking forward to getting away as soon as possible.

All external evidences pointed to the fact that the Japanese *for Economical Transportation*

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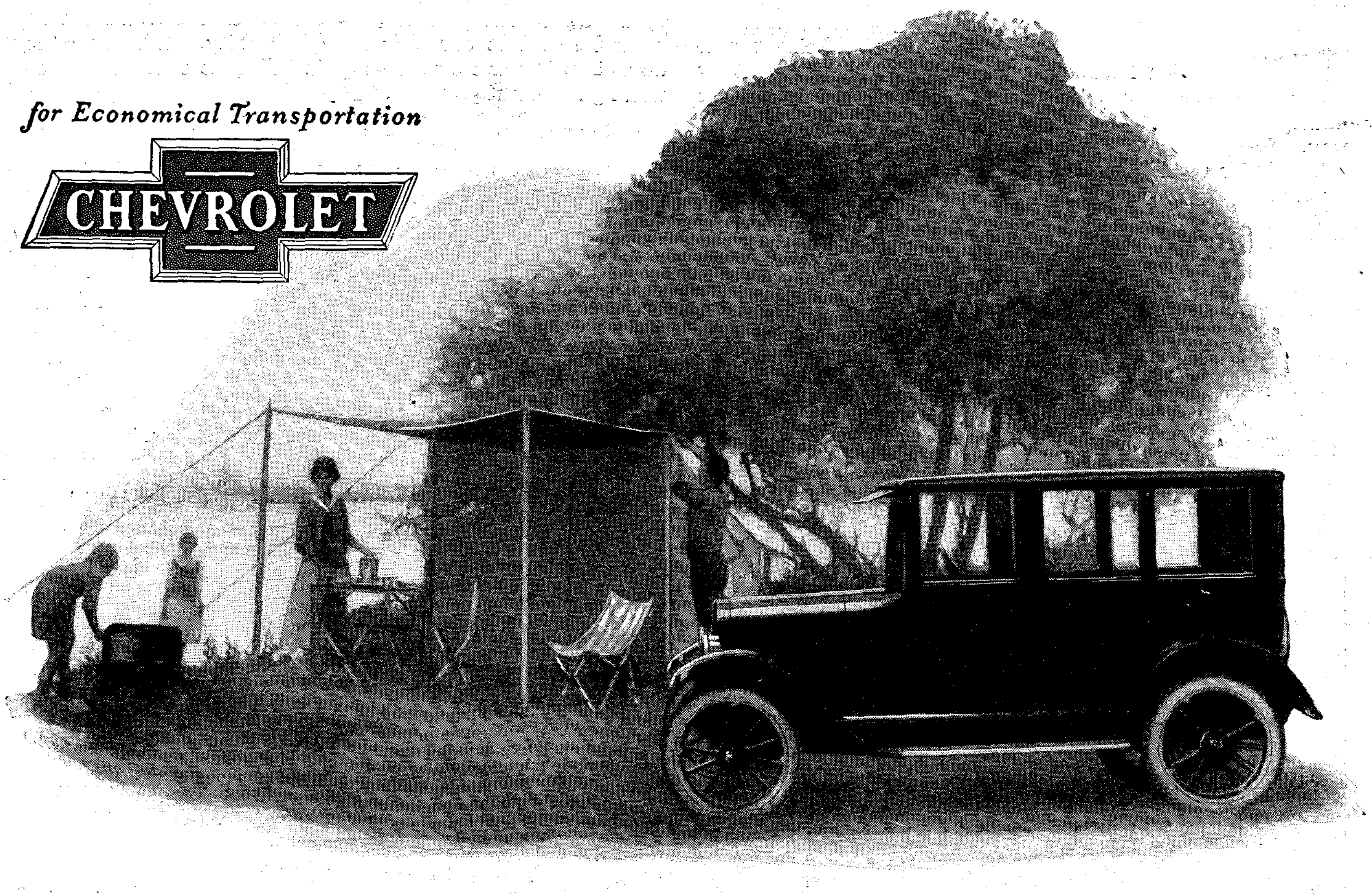

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had exactly the opposite intention. Graded streets had been constructed in the town; a road was being built far into the country; extensive harbor improvements were being made. The jetty at which I landed on my arrival had been built by them; a large mole to protect the entrance to the harbor was under construction; and numerous warehouses were under way.

The lower town near the wharfs was exclusively inhabited by Japanese merchants and Chinese and Korean laborers. On a level plateau in the old Russian town above, substantial concrete houses for Japanese officers and their families was being put up, the market-place had been drained and leveled, and a modern system of drainage installed. I was told that surveys were being made for a railroad to the interior, which was later to run south and connect with Toyehara, the capital of southern Sakhalin. From there a railroad is already in operation to Motamori, a southern port which is ice-free practically all the year.

The steady growth of the Japanese population in Alexandrovsk was also significant. At the time of the occupation, there were thirty Japanese residents. For 1922 there were 5,019. The total Russian population was 1,215.

None of these matters however, was discust at a banquet given by General Machida the evening after my arrival at his headquarters, an old Russian log-house. It was a sumptuous dinner served in Russian style, with menus printed in French and name-cards at each place. I have been a guest at many strange parties in many strange places, but I do not think I ever had a more unique experience. I was the only woman present, and it was the first time, I was told, that a woman had ever been the guest of the Japanese General Staff.

Around the table were fifteen or twenty Japanese officers in full dress uniform. Their keen, inscrutable faces were interesting to watch, and I could not help wondering what was behind those smiling masks, for they all beamed on me benevolently How many of them, I wondered, still clung to the dream of militaristic imperialism.

RUSSIAN PUPILS IN JAPANNED ALEXANDROVSK

These children would have starved to death, reports their teacher, if the Japanese had not looked after them. They are shown here with Christmas presents sent by Japanese children—perhaps as a token that, here at least, the Yellow Dragon and the Red Bear are at peace.

During the evening, General Machida made a speech inviting the "lady correspondent" to make a full investigation of conditions on the island, and "expressing his satisfaction at being able to welcome an American visitor to Sakhalin." However, continues Mrs. Harrison:

When I suggested that I would like to go to the oil-fields in the interior, his face became expressionless, as only the face of a Japanese can.

"Ah," he said suavely and in excellent French, "it is such a pity that your steamer leaves to-morrow." And that was the end of the subject.

He explained to me at great length as much as he thought I should know of the reasons, from his point of view, why Japan should continue to maintain an occupationary force in northern Sakhalin.

"It is a great expense and a great drain upon the resources of Japan" he said, "and you see for yourself how much has already been done in the way of public improvements for which we will never be compensated adequately on our withdrawal. It must be, however, a point of honor for Japan to exact indemnity from the Russian Government for the Nikolaievsk massacres. We are evacuating the Amur region as evidence of good faith to our allies, to show them that we never had the intention of remaining on the Siberian mainland except for the purpose of preserving order in the period following the Revolution. Up to the present time the Russian Government has refused to admit our claims for indemnity. Whenever they do so in principle we shall be quite willing to evacuate without waiting for actual payment."

Machida's statement was all right as far as it went, says Mrs. Harrison, but he neglected to mention a few important facts. For instance, and to wit:

In the first place, from primary evidence collected on the spot there was little doubt but that the Japanese themselves provoked the massacres of their own troops at Nikolaievsk. A garrison of 400 men was there in 1920, ostensibly to protect 300 Japanese residents chiefly engaged in the fishing industry, who were threatened by partizan bands calling themselves Reds, in reality brigands, who infested Eastern Siberia. At the time that part of the country was not even nominally under the control of Moscow. Soviet Siberia extended only as far as Lake Baikal. Trans-Baikalia was given over to various partizan bands. The Ataman Semenov was in control at Chita, and Antanov, supported by the Japanese, had established a so-called Democratic Republic in the Maritime Province.

The Reds in the neighborhood of Nikolaievsk under a mad fanatic named Triapitsin and his mistress, Nina Lebedyev, about 2,000 in number, were permitted by the Japanese to come into Nikolaievsk and arm themselves, altho they must have foreseen the consequences. The result was the massacre of 700 Japanese and 6,000 Russians.

The Nikolaievsk massacre gave the Japanese the excuse for the occupation of the whole of the Amur Province, of which northern Sakhalin is a part. As General Machida states, claims for indemnity on the part of the Japanese, not admitted by the Russians, have furnished the pretext for the continuance of their occupation.

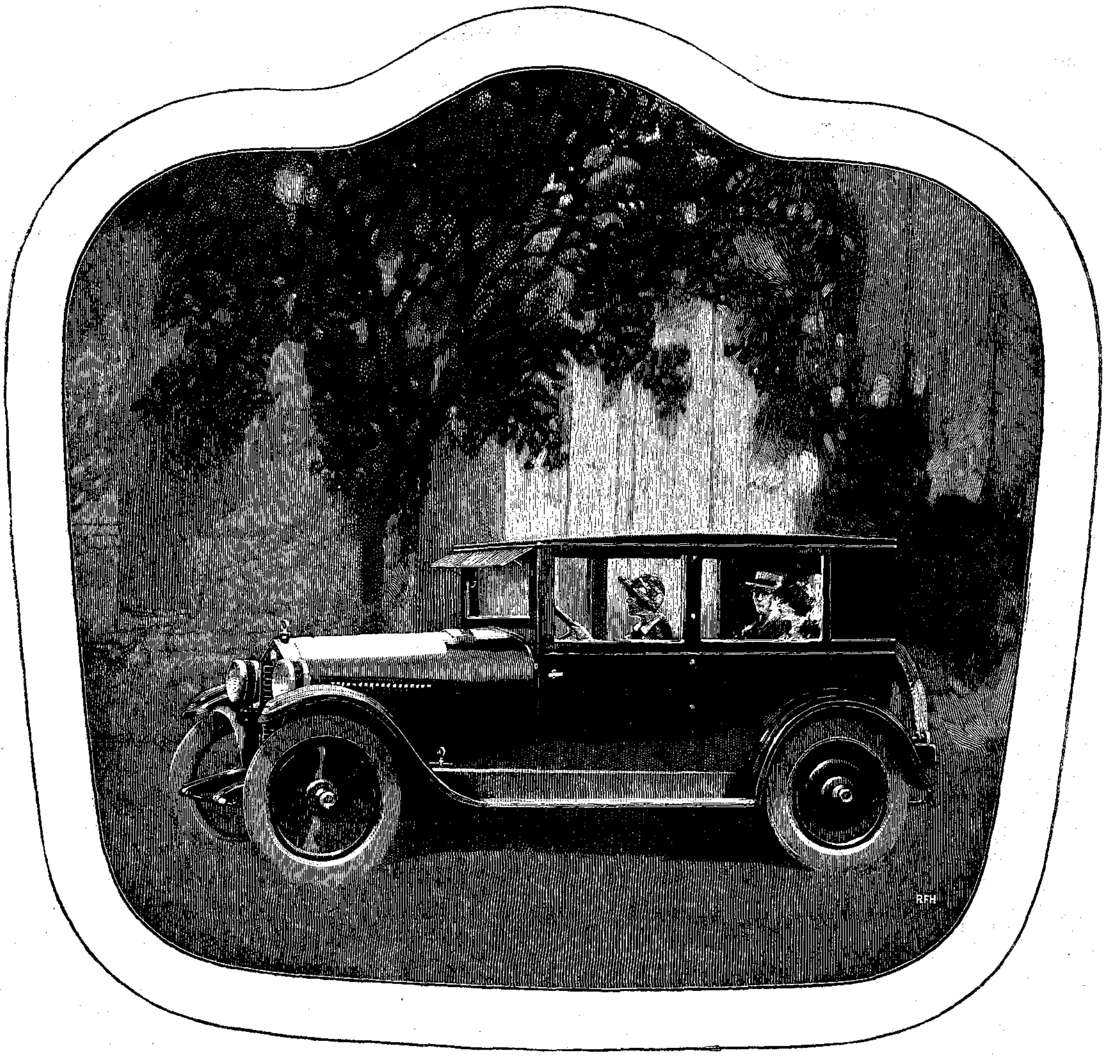
As far as the Army was concerned, however, it had still another stake in the occupation of northern Sakhalin. The last vestige of the prestige of the military party would be destroyed if it admitted its inability to hold Sakhalin. The militarists were not really anxious for Russia to agree to an indemnity, even if such a thing were possible. What they wished was annexation, by force if necessary.

Even the Liberals and the members of the Sei-yu-kai party, then in power in Japan, had no intention of relaxing Japan's hold on Sakhalin, but they believed that the Russians would consent to a liberal offer for its purchase or acquisition on a long-term lease. They were actuated not so much by strategic considerations, tho these undoubtedly played a part, as by the desire to exploit its supply of coal and petroleum.

The Sakhalin oil-fields, as yet only partly surveyed and explored, are classed as prospective fields of the third magnitude. They have the advantage of lying very near the sea-coast, being mostly located in the eastern part of the island where there are several harbors which are capable of accommodating ships of fairly large tonnage, and could be improved at relatively small expense. Japan in 1921 received from her producing fields, including the Formosa oil-wells, 2,600,000 barrels of oil, as compared with the total world production of 759,030,000. Even if she acquired the Sakhalin oil-fields she would only have within her territory two per cent. of the world's supply. Her nearest sources of foreign supply are as yet undeveloped Shensi and Szechuan fields, both also of the third magnitude, in China.

Japan is developing from an agricultural into an industrial country—a change necessitated by her increase in population and the inability of her people as colonizers. She is definitely in the world race for oil. The Navy is of vital importance to Japan as an island country. Like England, she must depend on it in case of war, and a supply of petroleum is absolutely essential for her Navy as well as to meet her growing needs in industry.

For this reason Japan did not care to see the Sinclair Oil Company, an American concern, which had already obtained a concession for the Sakhalin oil-fields, undertake their development, and indications were not lacking that British interests were seeking to exploit Sakhalin petroleum in cooperation with the Japanese. Its mineral resources were in the hands of the Mitsubishi Company, which was working the anthracite coal-mines at Due, on the western coast, where they, in conjunction



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with Vickers, had acquired the right to 140 miles of littoral containing rich deposits of anthracite coal. They were doubtless behind the Government in its attitude to the retention of northern Sakhalin by right of might, lease or purchase.

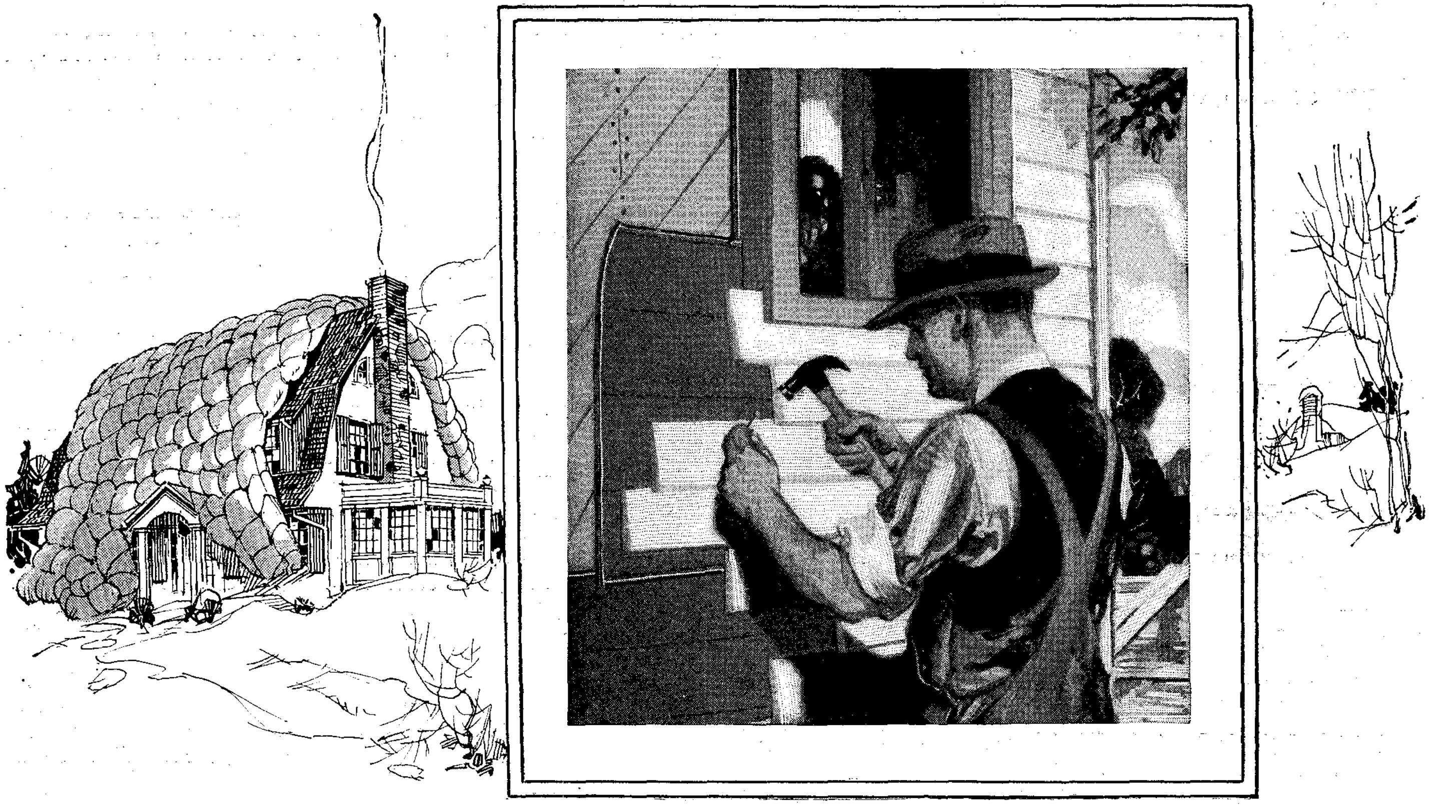
Mrs. Harrison, leaving these political complications to unscramble themselves, journeyed into the region of the "blood and gold" on the Amur River, through Korea and up into Mongolia, Chinese territory coveted by the Red Bear on the north and Japan on the east. Quite unexpectedly, she found herself in Soviet territory. It seems that a local revolution had caused the change. She was arrested at once at the point of a revolver, and shipped to Moscow, the place of her previous imprisonment, concerning which she wrote her book, "Marooned in Moscow." Present prison conditions in the capital of the Bolsheviks, she reports, with some reservations, have "vastly improved." She specifies as to her lodgings:

> The room was clean and free from vermin, our food was much better in quality and quantity than it had been two years previously; there was a Russian bath in the basement where we were allowed to bathe once in two weeks, the medical attendance was very good, and I was permitted by my *juge d'instruction* to send out and buy anything I wished with the money I had brought with me from Siberia, which, of course, was retained by the prison authorities, who paid for and handed me a memorandum of all purchases.
>
> But discipline was much stricter than it had been in the old days, and I was in a room that had been penalized for the misconduct of one of its occupants. A few weeks before an Anarchist had started destruction, smashed the plank beds and windows and gone on a general rampage. On this account the cigaret ration had been discontinued, we were not allowed to have books, and the attitude of the guards toward us was very hostile. The guards are held strictly accountable for the discipline in their rooms, and they are always reprimanded if there is any trouble on their floor.
>
> Besides, as it turned out, a Polish girl had been put there for the purpose of spying on one of the occupants and to break down her nerves by keeping up a turmoil. There was not a moment of the day or night when she was not devising some means to get us all into trouble. She tried to persuade us to have clandestine conversation with a man in the next room who was obviously a stool-pigeon; she wrote messages intended to compromise us on the wall in the toilet; she was continually making a noise, bringing down reprimands from the guards; and when all else failed, she simulated hysterics. Twice before my arrival she had succeeded in getting herself sent for twenty-four hours to the dark room with her companion. Besides, she had exceedingly annoying personal habits, and was indescribably coarse, even degenerate. I often wondered why the police officials of the G. P. U. continued to employ her, for she was so stupid that it would have been impossible for her to report accurately anything she might pick up from the conversation of her fellow prisoners, and she was so transparent that she gave herself away almost from the first. But she was certainly an adept at finding ways to torture us and make our lives unbearable. . . .
>
> Occasionally we had a non-political prisoner. One was the mistress of a high-placed Commissar, a party member, who had been arrested for speculation. The gentleman in question had been leading a double life, and when the lady found out during cross-examination that whereas he had spent only three billions on her during the course of a year, he had spent eight billions on his legal wife, her indignation knew no bounds. I rather suspect that the knowledge caused her to furnish certain information to the authorities, for she was released in three weeks.
>
> The favorite subject for speculation among most of us was as to where we would be sent in the event of our conviction, for political prisoners after being sentenced are rarely kept in Moscow these days. It is a curious and rather pathetic fact that all the old penal colonies in Siberia, Archangel and elsewhere are being repopulated, very often by the same prisoners who were there in the days of the Czar. Many of our politicals not condemned to *strogaya izolyatsiya* (close confinement) are simply exiled to provincial towns or places in Siberia, where they live like ordinary citizens except for the fact that they must report periodically to the political police and can not go outside of a certain restricted area.
>
> I have already been informed by my *sledovatle*, my *juge d'instruction*, that if anything worse happened to me I would probably be sent to Irkutsk or Archangel for a term of years. My experiences with him had been most interesting. Being thoroughly familiar with the system of justice in 1920, it was very illuminating to note the changes in judicial procedure.
>
> In the first place, the Extraordinary Commission, popularly known as the Checka, which took the place of the Czar's Chrànka, the Secret Police, had been abolished, is being taken by the State Political Department, G. P. U., under the Commissariat of the Interior. But the old organization had been retained intact, tho with some limitations on its powers. In the old days the Collegium, the executive committee of the Extraordinary Commission, had the power to impose the death sentence without trial in cases of espionage and counter-revolution. It also could make arrests on secret orders and could hold prisoners indefinitely without trial.
>
> By the new regulations, prisoners could only be arrested on a properly made-out warrant and must be informed in writing of the accusation against them within twenty-four hours of their arrest. Such a paper does not constitute a formal indictment. Every prisoner is assigned to a *juge d'instruction* who conducts an investigation and cross-examines him before deciding whether the evidence warrants prosecution. If he deems it sufficient, the prisoner is served with a written indictment, known as a "*obvinitelniy akt,*" which he signs in the presence of the *juge d'instruction.* I was presented with one of these papers after my first cross-examination, and the articles of the new Criminal Code under which I was indicted were read aloud to me.

She was cross-examined and "third-degreed" by the hour—"after a system," she remarks, "not altogether unknown in America"—by a gentlemanly Austrian named Roller, who usually supplied tea and cigarets to ease the ordeal. He told her that, if found guilty under the indictment, the maximum penalty would be death, the minimum three years in prison. After some days, however, "suddenly, and absolutely without warning," she was set free "without any explanation whatever." Such are the remarkable ways of justice even in the somewhat sobered "Red Republic" of the present day. However, concludes Mrs. Harrison, getting back to her original triangular situation of Red Bear, Yellow Dragon, and herself:

> Nationalism, economic pressure, her imperative need for expansion, and a new conception of the destinies of the Yellow Peoples are pushing Japan to the fore. Owing to her limited area and her concentrated population, she has developed a national solidarity which the other peoples of Eastern Asia do not possess, and her marvelous adaptability in assimilating Western methods has enabled her to throw off Western exploitation. Already her aims are outgrowing the ideal of national expansion and reaching toward the idea of race expansion. . . .
>
> Bit by bit Russia is reacquiring territory formerly included in the Empire of Nicholas II and the old spheres of influence. Central Russia and the formerly semi-independent Ukraine have been consolidated; the so-called autonomous republics are a joke. The only one that could be taken seriously, the Far Eastern Republic, has ceased to exist. The Vladivostok Government vanished into thin air six weeks after the departure of the Japanese troops. To any unprejudiced observer it is evident that the Baltic States, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, formerly part of Great Russia, will eventually be reabsorbed in a new Slav federation. The old necessity of an outlet to the sea that kept the Russians at war with Sweden for three hundred years, and the economic weakness of the border States, will bring about their reintegration by peaceful means or otherwise.
>
> In the Far East, Russia is reasserting her claims to the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to recover her former influence in Mongolia, and she has assumed the rôle of "Protector of Mongolia." The acceptance of Tchitcherin's terms at Lausanne would have paved the way for Russia's virtual control of the Dardanelles, and she will never rest until she has accomplished this end. Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbadjan are Soviet dependencies. Russian influence is at work in Persia. It is trying to undermine the new government of the Angora Turks. In Turkestan, even in far off Afghanistan, it is threatening the gates to India as in the old days of Czarist imperialism.
>
> To all the peoples coming within the range of their influence the Bolsheviks have been preaching the doctrine of self-determination, asserting the rights of political minorities and oppress nationalities. The Communists will tell you that their activities are part of the world Revolutionary movement. So they are, undoubtedly; but back of them is the Bear, who has learned to walk like a Bolshevik.

It is highly probable, concludes Mrs. Harrison, that in Central Asia and the Near East the Red Bear will continue for a time at least to keep the British Lion on the defensive and to stimulate the Pan-Asiatic movement to further its own ends. But in the Far East the interests of the Bear and the Dragon have already begun to run counter to each other.



Wrap a comforter around your house

The few building dollars that you put into Johns-Manville Housline will come back to your pocket many times. This remarkable house insulation should save three and one-half tons of coal—*three and one-half tons!*—every year if installed throughout in a house of average size.

Think what this means!

It means that you will be assured of warmth and comfort in your new house—and at the same time you are getting dividends on fuel saved!

Johns-Manville Housline comes in rolls and is very easy to apply under shingles, stucco, or clapboards, as shown in the picture.

It can also be used to advantage in houses already built. These uses are outlined in the column on the right.

Most efficient—by test

Of all the materials on the market for insulating building walls, Housline attains the highest efficiency in laboratory tests. To use a material of less insulating efficiency than Housline would be a costly mistake not easily rectified.

So get the facts. We have prepared a most informative booklet explaining all this in detail. Fill in the coupon below and send for your copy to-day.

Where to use Housline in buildings already completed:

In the attic:—

If your attic is unfinished, by all means apply Housline to the under side of the rafters. Heat rises, as you know, and a blanket of Housline in your attic will help to keep the entire house warm.

Under new shingles:—

The next time you re-roof be sure to put a layer of Housline under the new roof covering, whether tile, slate, shingles or any other material. It prevents heat from leaking through your roof.

For garages:—

A garage lined with Housline inside is well protected from the cold weather. Heated garages are much easier to keep heated at a lower cost. Unheated garages are less apt to freeze up. It pays either way to use Housline.

Mail this coupon.

Johns-Manville Inc.
294 Madison Avenue
New York City

I want to know more about the advantages of Housline.

☐ In building a new house
☐ In an unfinished attic
☐ In garages

Please send your booklet at once.

Name..........................

Address..........................

L. D.—4-19

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Johns Manville Service
Covers the Continent
Through
Asbestos
and its allied products
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294 Madison Avenue, at 41st Street, New York City
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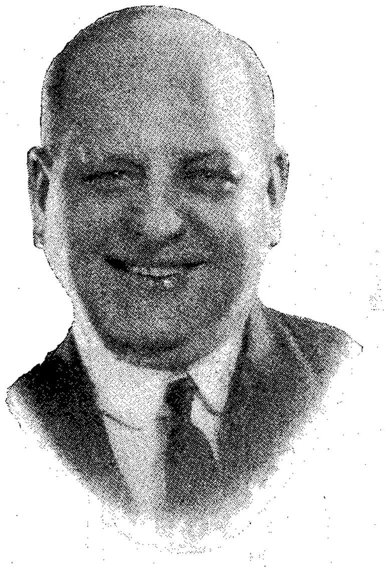
"The Williams Cap
is in the ring—



I VOTE FOR IT!"

THE big vote is going to Williams and the reason is clear. It has the one shaving cream cap that can't get lost. And Williams offers you three definite improvements in shaving:

—There's that famous Williams lather: its closer texture holds the moisture *in* against the beard. Quicker softening results.

—There's a lubric quality in Williams lather—actually a film between razor's edge and your skin. Pulling and irritating friction are eliminated.

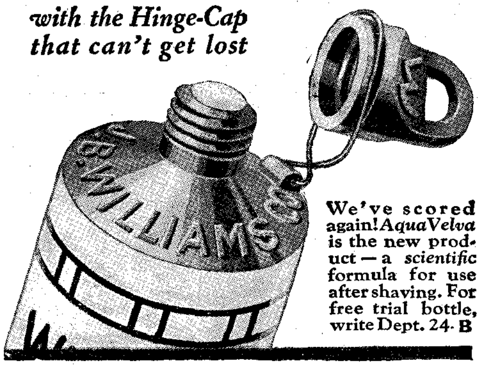
—There's a soothing ingredient which leaves your face smooth and flexible even in hurried daily shaving.

Of course, you'll like Williams! It is made by shaving soap specialists—a pure, natural-white cream without coloring matter. And the tube has the new Hinge-Cap!

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.
The J. B. Williams Co., (Canada) Ltd.
St. Patrick St., Montreal

Williams
Shaving Cream

with the Hinge-Cap
that can't get lost



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

We've scored again! *Aqua Velva* is the new product — a *scientific* formula for use after shaving. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 24-B

RICH SQUAWS, "SQUAW MEN" AND REINDEER IN ALASKA

GENTLEMEN desirous of living the Simple Life as squaw-men do not need to seek opportunity in the South Sea Isles. That myth, we are assured, has been exploded over and over again, and there is even declared to be "real pathos in the stories of disillusionment of romantic Americans" who, obeying impulses created by South Sea stories, have been flocking to the Marquesas for the past few years. The prospect of "dusky beauties dispensing them fairy-like food all day and pillowing their heads on soft laps, lulling them to sleep at night with love songs to the accompaniment of tropical instruments"—all this is said to have passed like a dream or a mirage.

The man who thus pours cold water upon South Sea romance, however, may not be entirely unbiased for, it appears, he has his own new squaw-man's paradise to boost. His name is Edwin J. Clapp, and he writes in the Milwaukee *Telegram* a prophecy that:

> The squaw-man's paradise in the future will not be under the Southern Cross, but beneath the flashing lights of the Aurora Borealis, in the so-called frozen wilds of Alaska. There the Eskimo women with their reindeer herds, destined to replace the waning supply of meat animals in this country, possess a wealth which, by natural increase of the animals, doubles itself every three years, even if 10 per cent. of the herds are annually slaughtered for food.
>
> Compare such a dower, of constantly increasing value, with the wealth of even the richer Oklahoma Indian squaws, like the Osages, whose return from their oil-bearing lands annually grows less. The future of the squaw-man is in Alaska.
>
> How many of these Eskimos are there, how many reindeer have they got, and where do they come from?
>
> Reindeer are not indigenous to Alaska. They were imported from Siberia by the Federal Government in order to supplement the meager and uncertain daily food supply of the Eskimos, dependent upon fishing and hunting. The purpose was to make of the Eskimos a self-supporting people.
>
> There were 1,280 deer imported during the decade from 1892 to 1902, and it is these 1,280 deer which have by natural increase grown to the number of approximately 325,000 to-day. In the meantime, in excess of 125,000 have been slaughtered.

At the present rate of increase, it appears, there will be 4,000,000 reindeer in Alaska in 1935, only eleven years away. This is said to be the number which Alaska can support, according to the estimates of the Biological Survey, allowing thirty acres per deer. When this number is reached, declares Mr. Clapp:

> The annual butchering must not be only 10 per cent., but must equal the entire natural annual increase of 30 per cent., or 1,200,000 deer annually.
>
> Now, what will this mean in actual, hard cash to the marriageable Eskimo and her prospective white consort?
>
> To-day there are approximately 10,000 Eskimos in Alaska. Their number does not increase. There will be approximately 10,000 in 1935.
>
> However, only 5,000 of these Eskimos participate in the ownership of the reindeer herds. That is, there will be 5,000 Eskimos sharing in the annual profit on the sale of reindeer. A percentage of the deer in Alaska belong to white men and the Laplanders, brought over by the Government to instruct the Eskimo in the care and handling of the reindeer, and paid for their services in deer.
>
> If 1,000,000 of these reindeer carcasses are sold for the account of the Eskimos, how much will they bring? Well, at present, the deer, weighing 150 pounds drest, are sold for $10 apiece. This would provide a gross revenue of $10,000,000 on the million Eskimo deer, but long before 1935 the Eskimos will be paid at least $20 per deer. The present price is based upon the use only of the carcass as food. The rest of the deer, with its valuable by-products—skins, horns, hoofs, blood meal, bone meal, edible and inedible oils—is thrown away.
>
> At $20 per deer the 1,000,000 Eskimo deer will bring $20,000,000, or $4,000 a year for each individual Eskimo.
>
> This is only part of the story. Remember, the herds double every three years. Besides supplying her consort with an income of $4,000 a year from the reindeer, an able Eskimo bride is quite capable of operating a line of traps, and adding another $1,000 in the form of wild-animal skins—fox, ermine, beaver, mink, otter, marten, lynx and wolf.

Besides, says Mr. Clapp, if the squaw-man has sufficient energy to instruct her she can go into the far more lucrative business of raising silver, blue and white foxes for the market, returns from which could easily equal her entire $4,000 reindeer income. Moreover:

> The interesting thing for the prospective squaw-man, is that practically this entire income will be net. For an insignificant cost, the white man will care for his herd, and mark his fawns at the annual spring round-up. As a matter of fact, the cost of maintaining reindeer is insignificant. They graze in the open all year around.
>
> The strong legs and sharp hoofs of the reindeer enable it to uncover the snow-laden mosses which its wonderful olfactory powers detect. Its warm coat of fur is a protection against the most bitter cold. Its covering of hollow cellular hair buoys it up, and enables it to swim with wonderful ease. In fact, reindeer hair is used to make the best life-preservers we know. Its broadspreading hoofs enable it to travel with greater ease, over soft snow or boggy grounds than any other animal of its size.
>
> The reindeer is domesticated. The members of the herd all stick to the same range; they are more docile than sheep or cows. A few Laps and Eskimos are sufficient to take care of thousands of reindeer; three or four men can manage a herd of from eight to ten thousand.
>
> The doting Eskimo bride is an expert seamstress. Out of skins and furs she fashions the clothing of her lord and master, his caps and boots, and keeps them all in a state of perfect repair. She makes his fur socks, parka (fur coat with hood attached), fur trousers.
>
> When he returns from a brief but fatiguing survey of his domain, she brushes the snow from his clothing, stretches and dries his wet boots, and cares for his damp clothing. While he smokes, she prepares a tempting meal of juicy reindeer steak, salmon, native berries, and vegetables,

Five Minutes after you brush your teeth *they need to be cleaned again*

A simple way to bring back the protective functions of the mouth and keep your teeth clean *all of the time*

THE surest way to protect your teeth against decay is to get your mouth into a healthy, self-protective condition.

The salivary glands will keep your teeth cleaner than you can brush them. For the fluids from these glands neutralize the mouth acids as fast as they form. It is these acids that are the chief cause of decay, physicians say.

The salivary glands cannot do this work without help. They need more exercise than our present-day diet gives them to make them equal to counteracting the acids.

Pebeco Tooth Paste overcomes this difficulty by gently stimulating the salivary glands. It makes them work in a normal, healthy fashion

Your mouth, your gums healthy —your teeth always clean

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from these glands begin to flow freely. They wash all through the mouth; in between the teeth where the tooth brush cannot reach. They thoroughly neutralize the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, live condition—your gums, your palate, the entire oral cavity. Pebeco is made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists.

Beautiful, white teeth stay beautiful only in a healthy mouth. Thousands of men and women say, with Pebeco they are finding out for the first time the refreshing feeling of a clean, healthy mouth.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Free Offer

SEND COUPON FOR FREE GENEROUS TUBE

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept G-8
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

Name________________________

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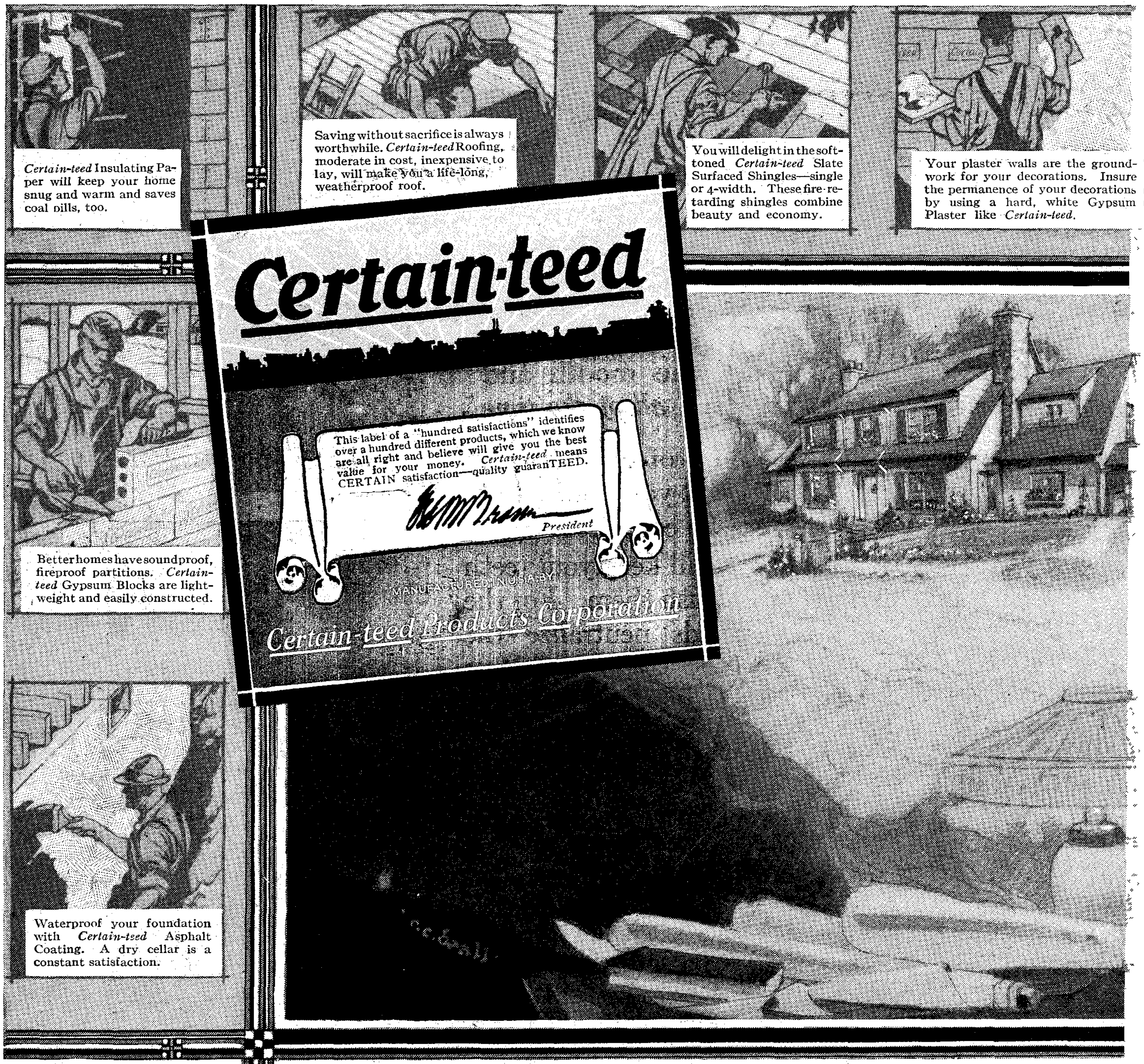


Certain-teed Insulating Paper will keep your home snug and warm and saves coal bills, too.

Saving without sacrifice is always worthwhile. *Certain-teed* Roofing, moderate in cost, inexpensive to lay, will make you a life-long, weatherproof roof.

You will delight in the soft-toned *Certain-teed* Slate Surfaced Shingles—single or 4-width. These fire-retarding shingles combine beauty and economy.

Your plaster walls are the groundwork for your decorations. Insure the permanence of your decorations by using a hard, white Gypsum Plaster like *Certain-teed*.

Better homes have soundproof, fireproof partitions. *Certain-teed* Gypsum Blocks are lightweight and easily constructed.

Waterproof your foundation with *Certain-teed* Asphalt Coating. A dry cellar is a constant satisfaction.

This label of a "hundred satisfactions" identifies over a hundred different products, which we know are all right and believe will give you the best value for your money. *Certain-teed* means CERTAIN satisfaction—quality guaranTEED.

President

When you build that home

CERTAIN-TEED PLANTS

Each a complete manufacturing unit producing a group of allied products:

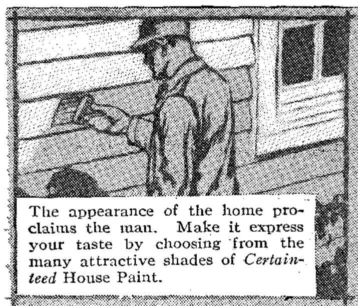
Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.
Richmond, Calif.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Acme, N. Mex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
York, Pa.
Acme, Texas
Marseilles, Ill.
Gypsum, Oregon
Laramie, Wyo.
Acme, Okla.
Cement, Okla.
Trenton, N.J.

THE builders of Colonial days knew the truth of old adage, "A building is only as good as the ma rials that go into it." Those who built to endure secured spite of every difficulty besetting them, sound and end ing materials. This often entailed the personal inspecti of the materials, even to the active supervision of the s ing of the lumber.

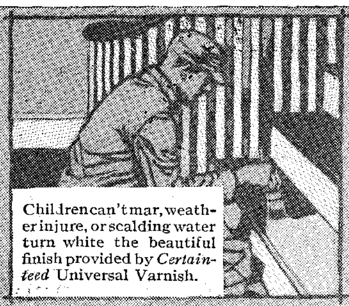
In building your home, you will not have to face problems faced by the early settlers. The world's choic materials are at your disposal for immediate use.

For an endless supply of raw materials, from far a near, wherever Nature yields them in their finest form brought to the *Certain-teed* Plants. These materials, a

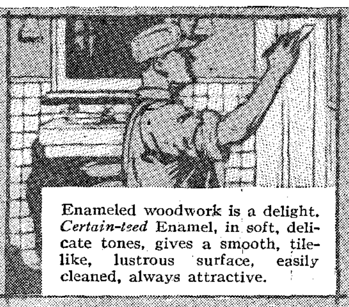
BUILD TO ENDUR



The appearance of the home proclaims the man. Make it express your taste by choosing from the many attractive shades of *Certain-teed* House Paint.

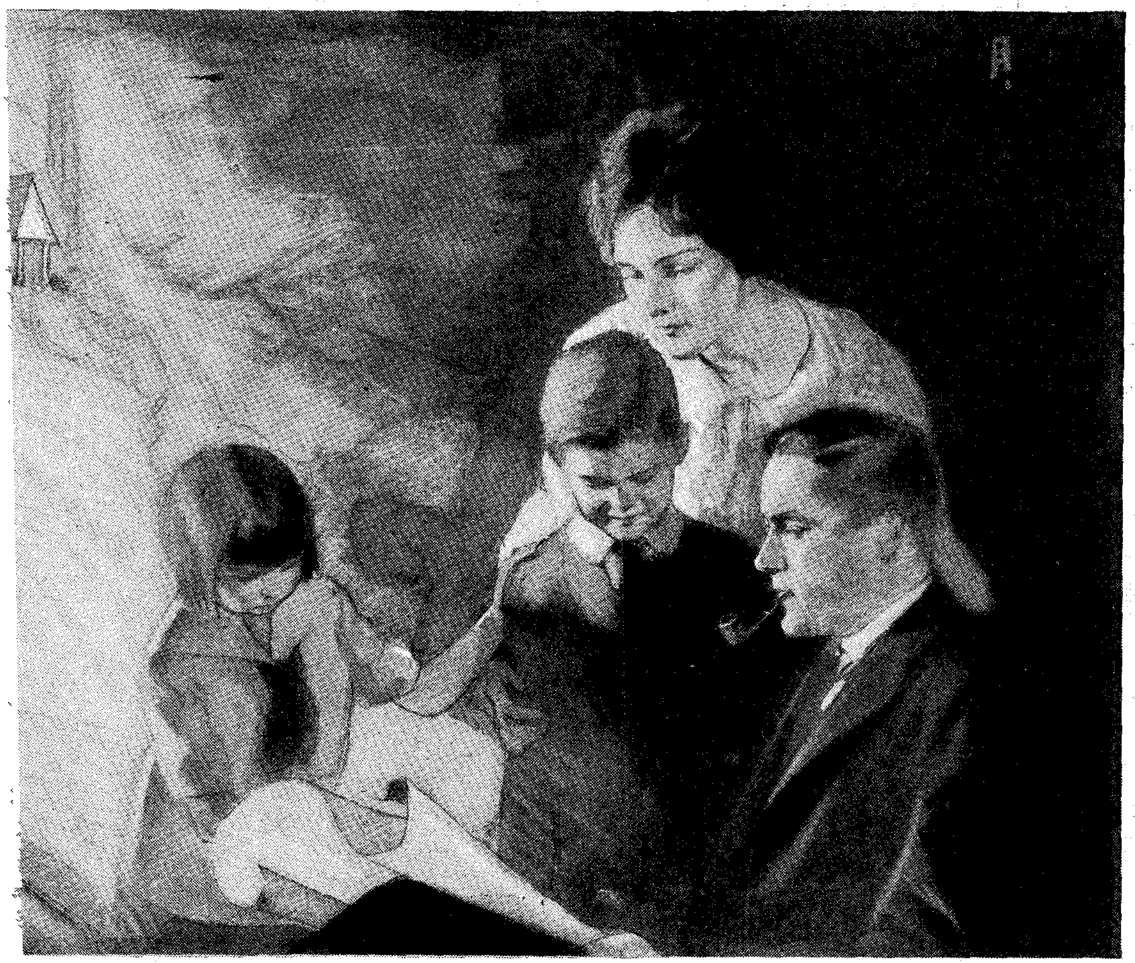


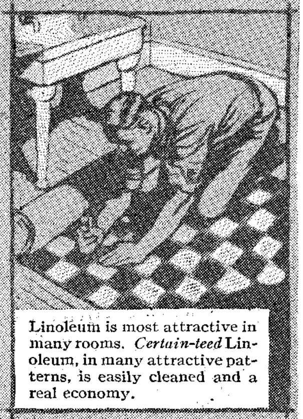
Children can't mar, weather injure, or scalding water turn white the beautiful finish provided by *Certain-teed* Universal Varnish.



Enameled woodwork is a delight. *Certain-teed* Enamel, in soft, delicate tones, gives a smooth, tile-like, lustrous surface, easily cleaned, always attractive.

Certain-teed Flat Wall Paint, in many attractive colors, produces a beautiful, washable finish that is always in good taste.





Linoleum is most attractive in many rooms. *Certain-teed* Linoleum, in many attractive patterns, is easily cleaned and a real economy.

The finishing touch to your home—*Certain-teed* FlooreteX Rugs, in attractive patterns. They are inexpensive, durable, easy to clean, beautiful and practical.

our dreams–Build to endure

reful inspection, are converted by skilled workers, into ore than a hundred *Certain-teed* products which will help u, at moderate cost, to have a better home.

Certain-teed products are available to you wherever you ve. Each is made to serve best its particular use. Each is ade to a rigid standard of quality. Each, through econnies effected by large scale production and distribution ider a single management, sells at a most reasonable ice.

Whether it be in the construction of a new home, or in e repairing or redecorating of your present home, rtain-teed products will give you, as they have given millns, certain satisfaction and enduring service.

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CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

of which more than one hundred are included in the following classifications:

Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Shingles
House Paints
Varnishes
Enamels
Stains
Gypsum Plasters
Gypsum Blocks
Keene's Cement
Battleship Linoleum
Inlaid Linoleum
Linoleum Rugs
Oilcloth
FLOORTEX
(Felt Base Floor Coverings)
FLOORTEX Rugs

Ten minutes saved—

gum health lost!

WE AMERICANS are always in a hurry. We work fast, we play fast, and above all, we eat too fast.

This national habit of hasty eating is at the bottom of many tooth troubles that originate in the gums. And it is troubles from the gums that cause our dentists the most concern today.

Does your toothbrush "show pink"?

For this hasty eating of soft modern, over-refined foods robs the gums of the stimulation they need to keep them sound and healthy. Deprived of enough work to keep them in condition, gums today grow soft and congested; "pink toothbrush" appears; and pyorrhea gets its start.

To keep the gums firm and hard, thousands of dentists now prescribe the use of Ipana Tooth Paste. Many write us that a gum massage with Ipana *after* the regular brushing is, in stubborn cases of bleeding gums, a splendid restorative treatment. For Ipana, because of the presence of ziratol, has a direct tonic effect on weakened gum tissue.

Try a tube of Ipana today

If your gums are tender, if they have a tendency to be soft or to bleed, go to the drug store today and buy your first tube of Ipana. Before you have finished using it you cannot fail to note the difference. You will be delighted with its grit-free consistency, its delicious flavor and its clean taste.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

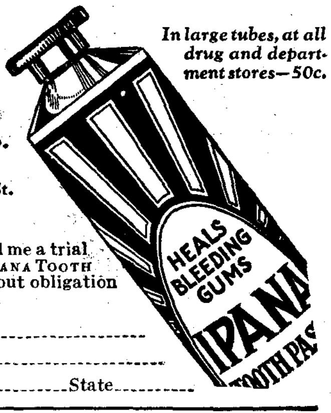
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In large tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Bristol-Myers Co.
Dept. K-4
42 Rector St.
New York, N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without obligation on my part.

Name..........................
Address..........................
City.................State...........



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

stored up from the fertile output of an Alaskan summer.

He has no transportation expenses. His deer or his dog-team draw his sled and can carry him forty miles a day, should he care to wander so far from home.

It will be a carefree life, subject only to the annoyance of the income tax, and squaw-men in the Alaskan interior are hard to check up on.

A good thing for us to get out of our minds regarding Alaska, believes Mr. Clapp, is that it is an uninhabitable wilderness. He recalls that:

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in his "The Northward Course of Empire," who has spent much of his life north of the Arctic Circle, tells us that at the coldest these regions are no colder than many countries now inhabited by agricultural peoples, and that any Fourth of July in Fort Yukon, Alaska—which is north of the Arctic Circle—is likely to be hotter than in New York or Miami.

The country is just waking up to the fact that the vast unpeopled ranges of Alaska are good for something—grazing these animals. The Secretary of the Interior just reported that the commercial value of the reindeer in Alaska to-day is $7,500,000, which is $300,000 more than the $7,200,000 which Secretary Seward paid for Alaska in 1867.

He bought an empire up there at a cost of two cents an acre, while his political opponents derided "Seward's Folly," or "Seward's Icebox."

This is what Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in the Department of Agriculture has to say about the future of the vast reindeer industry:

"I think there will be no question but what the reindeer business will eventually yield Alaska a permanent income, which, if not equal to the fishery output, will be a close second. It will be a big, permanent, substantial industry for the territory."

The annual value of Alaska fisheries is over $50,000,000.

Twenty years ago Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of *The National Geographic Magazine*, foretold the future of the reindeer industry in these words:

"At no distant day, it may safely be predicted that long reindeer trains from Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska will roll into Seattle and our Western cities like the great cattle trains that now every hour thunder into the yards at Chicago."

No wonder the late Franklin K. Lane, while Secretary of the Interior, said: "The introduction of reindeer into Alaska was one of the most conservative things which the Government has done for Alaska in fifty years."

To-day reindeer meat is sold in all the leading hotels of New York and in most of the other larger cities of the country, sometimes falsely designated as "venison" on the menu. It is in every way superior to venison, reindeer meat being exclusively from steers and free from the strong, over-gamey taste of the bull meat sold as venison.

The reindeer are driven by the Eskimos to the abattoirs of the Lomen Reindeer & Trading Corporation, located at the strategic shipping points on the west coast of Alaska. There the native deer are slaughtered and drest with those of Lomen's own herds, under the most modern methods, frozen and shipped under refrigeration to the United States.

Can this country consume 1,200,000 reindeer which will annually be shipped us when the Alaskan ranges are all taken up?

Easily. This quantity will equal no more than 1 per cent. of the present meat consumption of the country. From 1911 to 1921 our population grew from 92,000,000 to 109,000,000, while our food-animal production declined from 173,000,000 to 161,000,000. The largest possible increase in the reindeer meat supply will thus be wholly inadequate to supplement the decline in domestic meat animals. The smallest percentage which, at the best, reindeer meat can provide in the eventual meat consumption of the country, proves that the use of the 1,200,000 carcasses will not mean the displacement of any kind of supply now existent, but will merely supplement it.

Cooperation.—A Manchester business man paid a visit to a planter friend in Uganda, who was a keen sportsman. Not without considerable misgiving the visitor allowed himself to be prevailed upon to go lion-hunting.

His first night in the jungle was a sleepless one. Next morning the two friends started out early, and had gone but a short distance when they came upon fresh tracks which the enthusiastic sportsman identified as being those of a full-grown lion.

"Tell you what we had better do," said the Manchester man, brightly. "You go ahead and see where he went, and I'll go back and see where he came from!"—*The Continent.*

The Last Straw.—"I don't like a friend to domineer over me," said the young man with the patient disposition.

"Who has been doing that."

"My room-mate. He borrowed my dress-suit."

"That's taking liberties."

"I don't mind it, but when he asked for my umbrella, I told him I might want to use it myself. But he got it just the same."

"How."

"He simply said: 'Have your own way; they're your clothes that I'm trying to keep from getting spoiled, not mine.'"—*Los Angeles Times.*

Going Strong.—As the dancer took his fair partner down to supper, she seemed to hyponotize the waiter told to serve them, for he seemed incapable of taking his eyes off her.

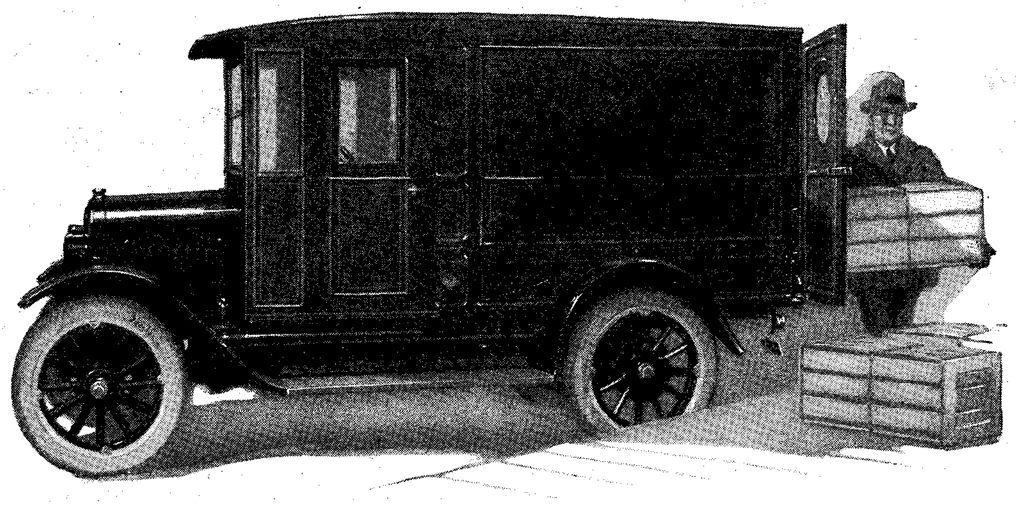
At last the dancer could stand it no longer.

"I say, my man," he observed, "what makes you stare so rudely at this lady."

"It ain't rudeness, sir, believe me, it ain't," returned the waiter. "It's genuine admiration. This is the fifth time she's been down to supper to-night."—*The London Humorist.*

Poor Girl!—FIRST GOSSIP—"She looks awfully run down, doesn't she?"

SECOND OF THE SAME—"Yes, everybody's doing it—and I think it's a shame."—*The Sydney Bulletin.*



Put Your Delivery Service On the Right Side of Your Ledger

Gould Business Reports show that Overland Spad owners are cutting delivery costs 20 to 30 per cent—and, due to the greater excellence of their service, are actually increasing business 30 to 50 per cent.

The Overland Spad is the foremost commercial car value in America—the greatest commercial vehicle Willys-Overland ever built. It is economical through and through. In first cost. In rugged strength. In gasoline and oil consumption. In conservation of tires. In long life and carefree service.

The bigger bore of the bigger Overland engine gives it all the power you need to handle capacity loads with ease on the toughest of hills The *patented* Triplex Springs save the car and its contents from the blows of road bumps. The sturdy rear axle of tough Mo-lyb-den-um steel, fortified by Timken and New Departure bearings, is the strongest rear axle under any delivery car at the price.

As a single unit, or in great fleets, the Overland Spad is proving a fruitful source of satisfaction and profit to grocers, florists, bakers, plumbers, butchers, caterers, hardware dealers, contractors, manufacturers, and others in every branch of commerce and industry. It delivers good-will to you because it delivers your goods to your customer in a better, finer way.

Four distinct body types, with available combinations and variations equivalent to 16 different models—all Overland—designed and built to fit the dependable Overland commercial chassis.

Ask your local Overland dealer to show you the latest Gould Reports, citing actual instances of the greater efficiency, lower cost and increased volume which Overland is effecting in *your* line of business.

Overland
SPAD
SPEED POWER AND DURABILITY

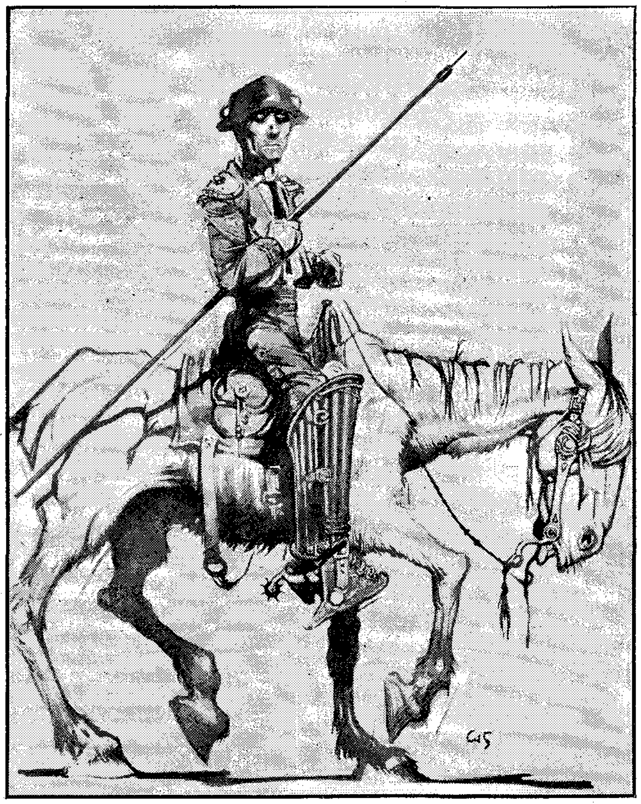
Overland Chassis $395; Spad No. 10 (Open Express Body) $523; Combination No. 15 (Express Body with Vestibule Cab) $542; Combination No. 20 (Closed Panel Body, Open Cab) $542; Combination No. 25 (Closed Panel Body, Vestibule Cab) $558; all prices at Toledo, bodies mounted. Unmounted, knocked down and crated, deduct $5 each price. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

WHEN PANCHO VILLA GAVE A BULL-FIGHT

BOTHERING AND BUTCHERING A BULL, after the manner of the national sport of Spain, has never seemed to possess great appeal for the American sporting spirit; but, of course, there are bull-fights and bull-fights, and one particular bull-fight, put on by that notable Mexican bandit, Pancho Villa, in the days when he was ruler of the North of Mexico, is said to have been recommended by unusually sportive qualities. Don Pancho may be considered dead, even tho some of his friends express doubt of the report, and if he is dead, announces a newspaper man who saw his famous bull-fight, "many things may be forgiven him, but as long as there are special gods who watch the destinies and hear the prayers of the toreadors, he can not be forgiven his amazing affront to the traditions of the bull-ring." For Pancho Villa's bull-fight, it appears, was like no other bull-fight, and, reports the writer, Wallace Smith, whose story appears in the New York *Times:*



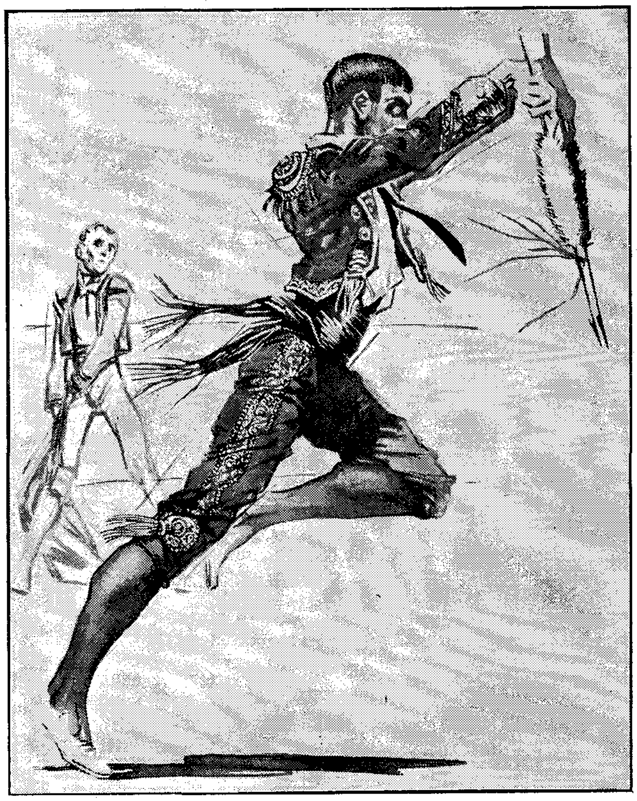
Illustrations by courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons

THE PICADOR ON HIS UNWILLING SACRIFICE

The unfortunate horse of this official is condemned, by the rules of Spain's national game, to be smacked into eternity by the bull. At Villa's great bull-fight, however, the nag did not observe the rules.

> Pious matadors say that Don Pancho's evil star began its sinister glitter shortly after the burlesque in the Plaza de Toros by which the triumphant outlaw sought to show the world that he was so firmly in control of the north that he could handily celebrate the fiesta and the bull-fight.
>
> This is a little sad—but, *fortuna de guerra!* Personally, I forgive Don Pancho the bull-fight as I forgive other matters between us. Including the sleepless night when, on his account, I waited for the formality of a sunrise execution. Through the incident of the Plaza de Toros, I heard the philosophy of the bull-fight from Coronel Lastro, the excellent philosopher who used perfume on his hands and who murdered men with a smiling satisfaction.
>
> Lastro and I sat on the edge of the ring. I was not unconscious—nor, I am sure, was Lastro—of the fact that there was another little ring around us. A little, silently respectful ring that was created by the dread of the Lastro legend. A decent awe of strangling, scented fingers.
>
> Don Pancho's band was doing its best by Bizet. And, if an artist can be entirely pleased, Bizet would have been with the rendition of his music. It was a fit setting. Brilliant colors weaving and waving in a riotous pattern that was a living, flowing shawl from Spain. Crimson, yellow and purple in disordered designs. Green, orange, scarlet—
>
> I had explained, inanely enough, to Lastro the view-point of colder-blooded peoples toward the spirit of the bull-fight. I had dwelt on the negligible sporting chance of the bull.
>
> "But have these people no poetry?" demanded Lastro. "It must be so or they could not scoff at the great drama of the bull-ring. It is the very fact that the bull must die that makes the grandeur of the bull-ring.
>
> "A valiant animal, beset by enemies he can not force to a stand, hurt in ways he can not fathom, he makes a splendid battle. In his own stout heart he must know that he is doomed to die in that noisy, dusty little circle. But to the last he fights on. And his last act is a lunge toward the sword of the matador that sends him to the earth.
>
> "Is there not a splendor in such a death? And is there not a lesson in it for the other, less lovely animals that screech around the ring? Must they not die, too, after a life beset by strange enemies, hurt in ways past reckoning, bewildered by problems for which there is no answer?"

Then a "grandiloquent blast from the bugle sang over the noise of the crowd." It was the signal for the beginning of the combat, and—



BOLD BANDERILLERO ABOUT TO DECORATE A BULL

This performer is expected to plant a pair of barbed ornaments in the bull's neck, but he missed out in the "bush league" bull-fight conducted by Mexico's late leading bandit, Pancho Villa.

> The restless, eager crowd settle down to witness the beloved spectacle. Not for long, tho. Because these men and women were expert in the best traditions and manners of the bull-ring. And there was in store for them the affront to the gods of the

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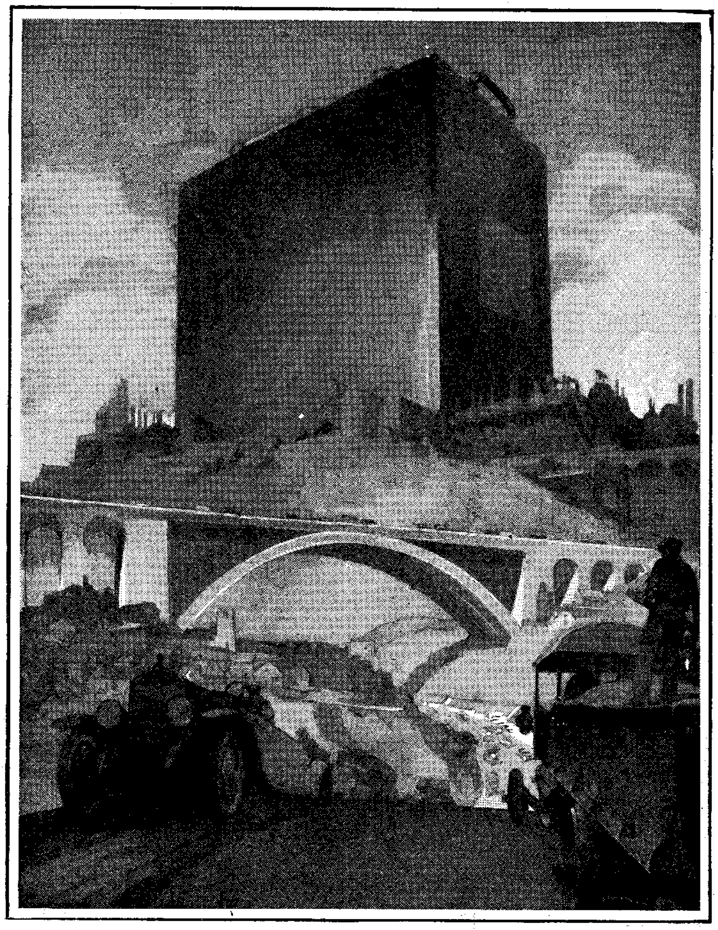

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Shown by Sherwin-Williams dealers exclusively

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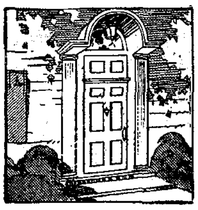
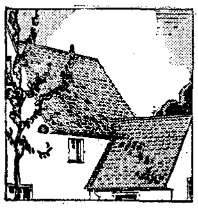
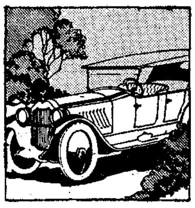
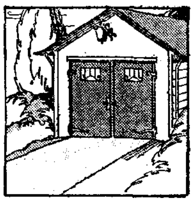

To protect its beauty


To "insure" your roof


To "re-new" your car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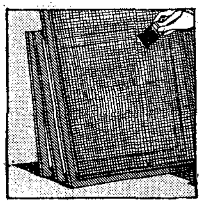
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For Painting, Varnishing, Staining and Enameling

IMPORTANT: *Each of the products specified below bears our name and trade mark*

TRADE MARK

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AUTOMOBILES.....	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS.........	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK..............	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior...	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior..	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE.........	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior.....	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior......	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES.............	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)......	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete....	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch......	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch.	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior........	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM.........	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS........	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle...... Metal....... Composition.	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS...........	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS..............	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER............	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior............	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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NOTE: *Best results can only be had by following the carefully prepared directions on labels.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

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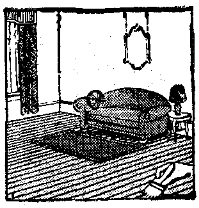
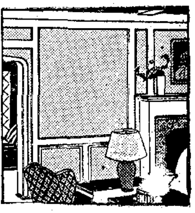
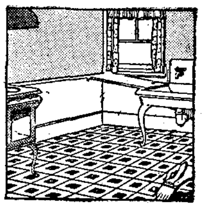
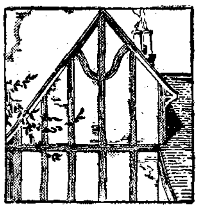
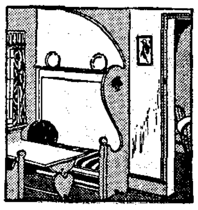
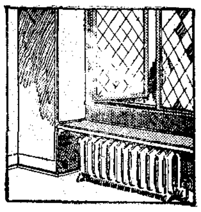

To enrich hard wood

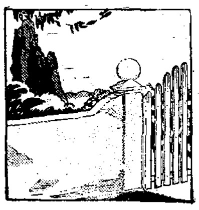

For cheerful satisfactory walls

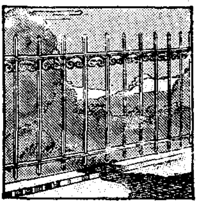

To keep linoleum like new

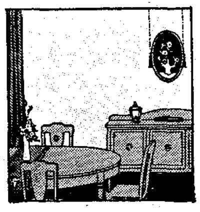

For stucco


To properly finish woodwork

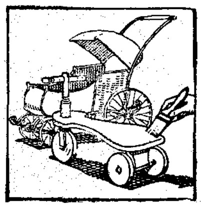

For better-looking radiators


To protect concrete surfaces


To withstand the weather


To renew furniture

To keep attractive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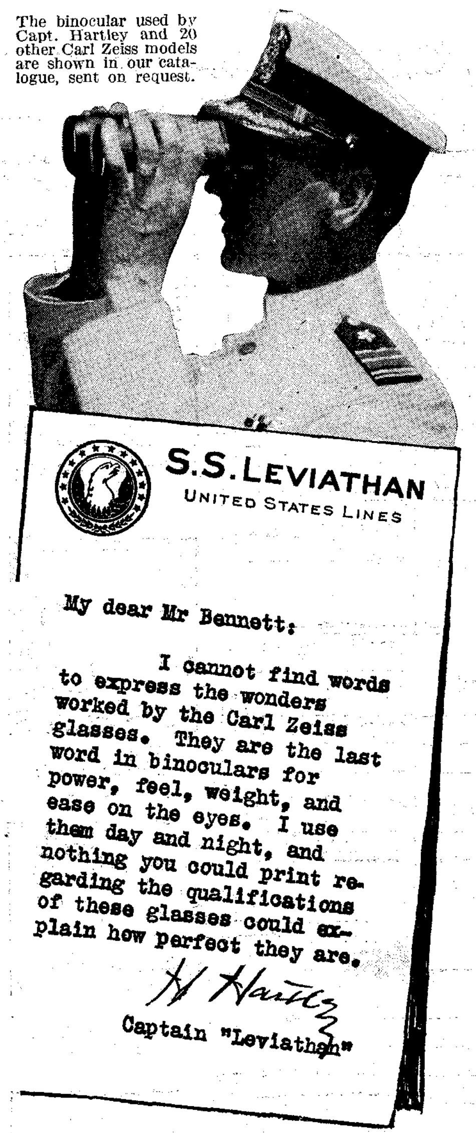

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

toreadors that marked the beginning of Don Pancho's ill-fortune.

In justice to the dead desert leader—if, indeed, he is dead; if the Durango story is true—be it recorded that his efforts to provide the familiar drama were exceptionally handicapped. In the many times the city had been taken bull-fighting had been abandoned. And the Matadors, picadors and capeadores had departed. To fill their places, Don Pancho had sent his officers out for volunteers. Failing in this, they were ordered to seize men and impress them into the service of the ring.

Don Pancho had a marked belief in himself. But his confidence was not enough to train men on a few days' notice for the graceful drama of the bull. Banderilleros are not made that way. Not in a moment can the matador learn the precise and fatal target for his cape-draped sword.

Another blast from the bugle! Into the ring marched the capeadores, bearing their cloaks of purple and scarlet and orange and green. Before the amazed and indignant bull had made its first frantic rush the spectators knew that these capeadores were unskilled men. There was no graceful skirmish of capes swung before the panicky, angry bull.

Instead, there were mad scrambles for shelter that surprized even the amateur bull. And there was an unpleasant shout of mirth from the crowd when a bungling, earnest fellow masquerading in the bright trappings of the ring, tript over his own scarlet cape and fell to the sand. The bull made a tentative poke or two at him with long, wicked horns, sniffed and walked away. He disdained such a contemptible foe.

"*Viva el toro!*" shouted the crowd. "Hooray for the bull."

Which was an unmistakable record of its temper.

The cat-calls and epithets grew worse when the banderilleros came into the ring. The soldier guards and their rifles were "laughed out of effectiveness when they sought to bring order into the amphitheater." Mr. Smith explains:

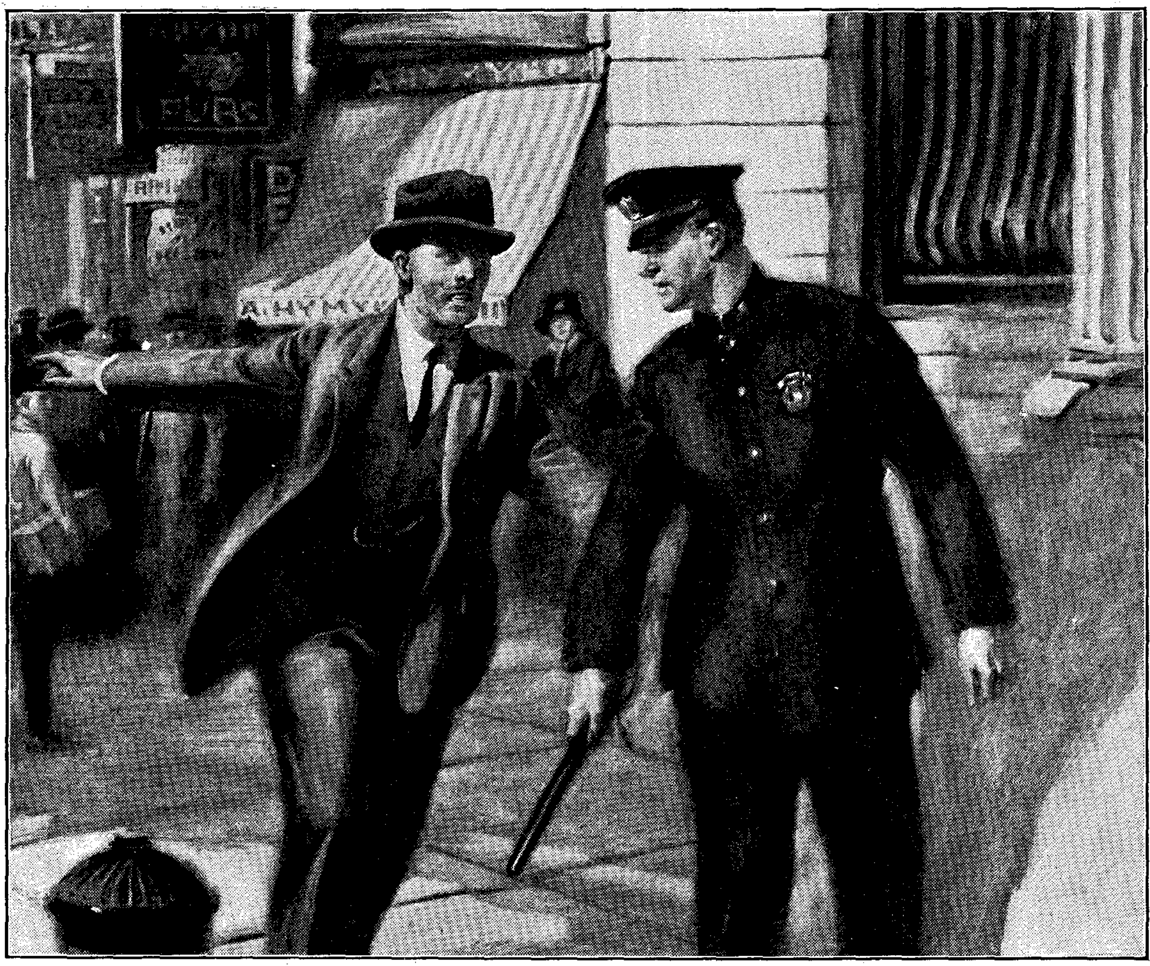
> The task of the banderillero is an exquisite one. Poised on his toes, a dancer about to perform some precious measure, he awaits the charge of the bull. If the bull is slow the banderillero stamps his feet and makes insulting gestures to challenge the charge. His arms are gracefully aloft. In each hand is a banderilla, a ribboned dart with a cruel barb. He awaits until the bull is upon him. Then, with the fraction of a second timed to a breathless nicety, he bends over forward, plants his stinging barbs in the plunging withers, evades the murderous horns with a sinuous turn of his body and—the cheers of an appreciative throng!
>
> Not these cheers for Don Pancho's improvised banderilleros. For days they had been rehearsed by Miguel the One-Eared, a feeble veteran of the arena discovered in a *pulqueria* by Pancho's press crew. But not in a hundred rehearsals could there be acquired the hair's balance of nerve needed to await the avalanche of the angry animal. The first banderillero jumped with the bull's head a yard away and was impaled on one of his own harpoons. The second, frozen into grim resolve by the jeering of the crowd and a whip of cursing from Miguel the One-Eared, waited too long. He was caught between the horns of the bull and tossed, a ridiculous, sickening scarecrow in brave rags, by a lift of the tremendous neck and shoulders. Miguel the One-Eared, snatching a cape from one of the paralyzed capeadores, rushed into the arena and lured the bull from the figure sprawled in the sun. A sort of apology for his fierce cursing.
>
> There seemed little chance for further disgrace when the picador shuffled disconsolately into the arena on a bony, white nag.

The horse of the picador, explains the writer, is intended to serve merely as a target for the horns of the bull—"a full, satisfying target after the nimble deviltries of shouting, maddening men with flaming capes and stinging darts." In the present case:

> It seemed certain, facing this requirement, that this bony, blindfolded animal must save the outraged traditions of the day. But, so infuriated were the gods that watch over the fortunes of all true toreadors that they sent a witchery over this knob-kneed, pudding-hoofed Rosinante. She should have submitted meekly to the untender hands that sought to urge her toward the danger of which her wide-spread quivering nostrils warned her.
>
> Instead of which, with a surprizing snort, she reared and bucked in a manner that bespoke a wild youth. The picador, in no wise prepared for the resurrection, came tumbling down out of his jousting saddle with his lance, and lay in the dust, crippled by the armor on the right leg, cursing and calling for help.
>
> The crowd swayed with its mocking laughter.
>
> "*Viva el caballo! Viva!*" It was bad enough to "*viva*" for the bull. But to cheer for the horse of the picador—
>
> The bull made a lunge. He leapt over the fallen picador. Those around the horse stampeded. Rosinante fled around the ring. After her went the bull, catching her now and then in the hindquarters with his horns and receiving in return flirtatious kicks from the ancient heels.
>
> There was violent agitation in the solid banks of spectators piled up around the arena. The clashing and discords of raw colors, under the unsparing sun, beat upon and stunned the senses worse than the howling of the crowd. The extravagant fabric of the throng squirmed and twisted—surged, flung together and scattered again.

In the ring the puffing horse and the weary bull faced each other, their sides heaving. Before these screaming humans, the two animals had agreed on a truce. They, at least, had had enough of the particularly uncomfortable sort of sport in which both had been expected to finish in the rôle of corpses, butchered to make a Spanish holiday. However, continues the narrator:

> The bugle made a brassy oration over the crowd as if to assure it that, no matter what had gone before, there was about to be revealed a scene that would repay them—that would cling to the best teachings of the old school. The crowd was skeptical.
>
> The matador! Here was one who gave the spectators, hoarse from shouting, a



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"Quick . . . an automobile accident!" Tragedy is in that frenzied cry . . . Somebody is badly hurt . . . A quick run to the hospital . . . Doctors . . . Nurses . . . Weeks of suffering . . . And a suit for damages . . . A big verdict against someone!

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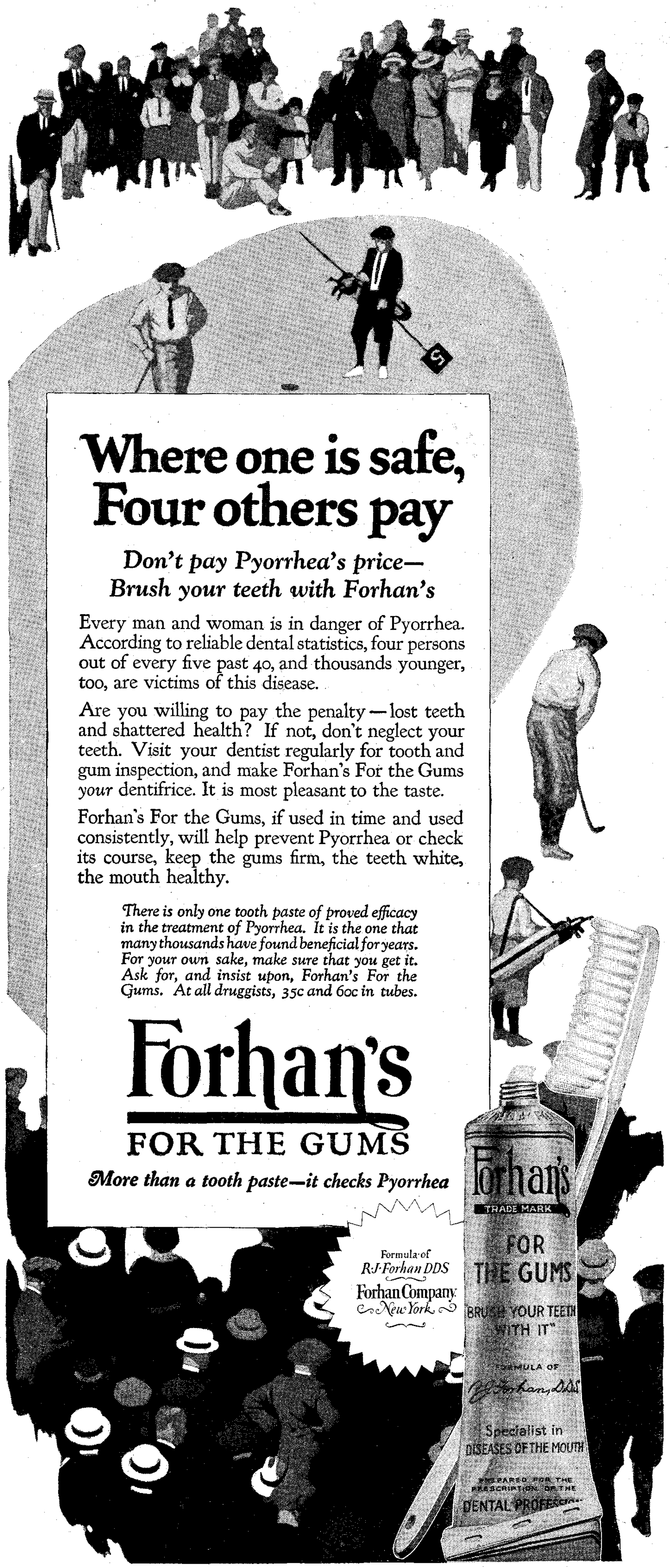
> promise of better things. This matador strode into the ring with an air of determination that imparted a professional confidence. He was, in truth, an apprentice matador whose schooling had been dropt in the disorder of revolution. Pancho's hunters had plucked him from behind the counter of a little store where pottery was sold and remarkably faithful clay figures of vaqueros in the saddle, a wedding ceremony, William Jennings Bryan, Czar Nicholas and Benito Juarez.
>
> The rescued seller of water-jars and colored effigies was stiff with reverenced formalities. He made his salute with a finely graded gesture. And he approached the bull with a manner that must have imprest even that snorting, confused beast. Meticulously the apprentice matador spread the red cloak over the left arm and poised the sword horizontally.
>
> The bull shuffled slowly toward the man with the red cloak. A few feet away he halted, and the two regarded each other. The crowd was silent. Here was the very distillation of the spirit of the bull-fight. The matador's thrust. The death of the bull!
>
> The bull and the matador hunched their shoulders at each other. Then they moved. The bull lunged. The blade flashed forward, seeking the tiny, fatal spot at the shoulders. The bull, instead of decently falling dead, reared back with an indignant bellow. With the sword sticking from his back, he cantered around the ring making furious noises. Finally with a shudder he sent the sword spinning in the air. The matador ran forward to retrieve it.

His left arm, as described by the narrator, was bent upward as if to shield himself from the cries of the crowd, but "it needed better armor than that—and a thicker skin than the tyro matador possest—to turn the epithets of the audience." The crowd whooped and roared, in fair imitation of an American baseball "audience" when the playing becomes too bad to endure and the umpiring worse. "Kill him!" they shrieked. But the matador with gestures begged for another chance. So then:

> Again he faced the bull. The animal was too dazed to retreat a second time. He seemed ready for any kind of an end to the frenzied weariness that enclosed him. He leaned toward the sword and assisted the matador in burying its slim blade.
>
> The bull lowered his head despondently. He bellowed once. A weary contempt. He tried to paw the sand. The motion threw him off his balance and, stiffly and heavily, he fell to the sand, dead.
>
> The shouts of the spectators rang in our ears as Lastro and I sauntered back into the city, to observe life—as Lastro desired—in the setting of the Gato Negro.
>
> I recalled Lastro's philosophy of the bull-fight and its grandeur as we walked. The perfumed hands made little dramas with their gestures.
>
> "Let us laugh, then, at Don Pancho's bull-fight," said Lastro. "For life can be like that, too. A harlequin's antics across a sawdust, blood-clotted pit. An excited, clumsy, empty effort. And in the end—death again. Is it not so? Always death—and defeat."



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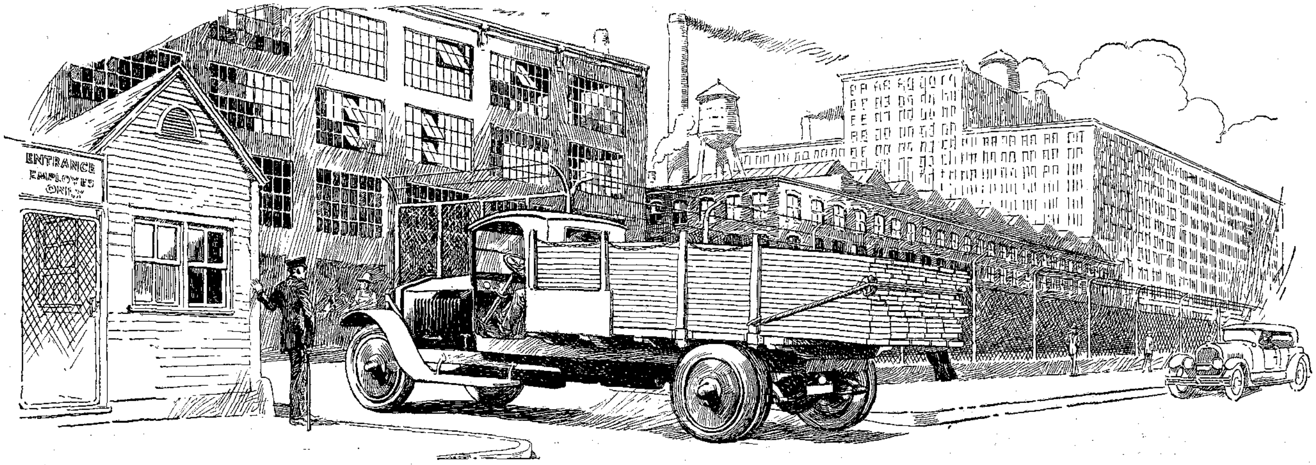

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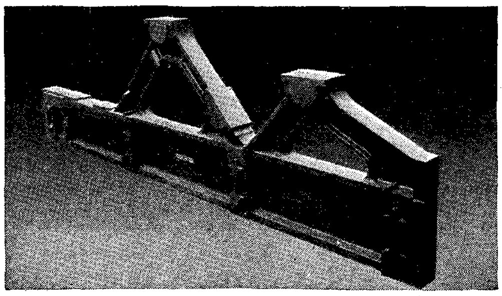
Through the Weyerhaeuser Service Man the responsibility of Weyerhaeuser is carried right through to the user of White Pine and to his lumber dealer.



It is apparent from this illustration of a White Pine pattern that pattern making is an art closely allied to wood carving, and calls for a soft, even-textured wood that will not warp or twist. That is why White Pine has for generations been the preferred wood for pattern making.

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* * *

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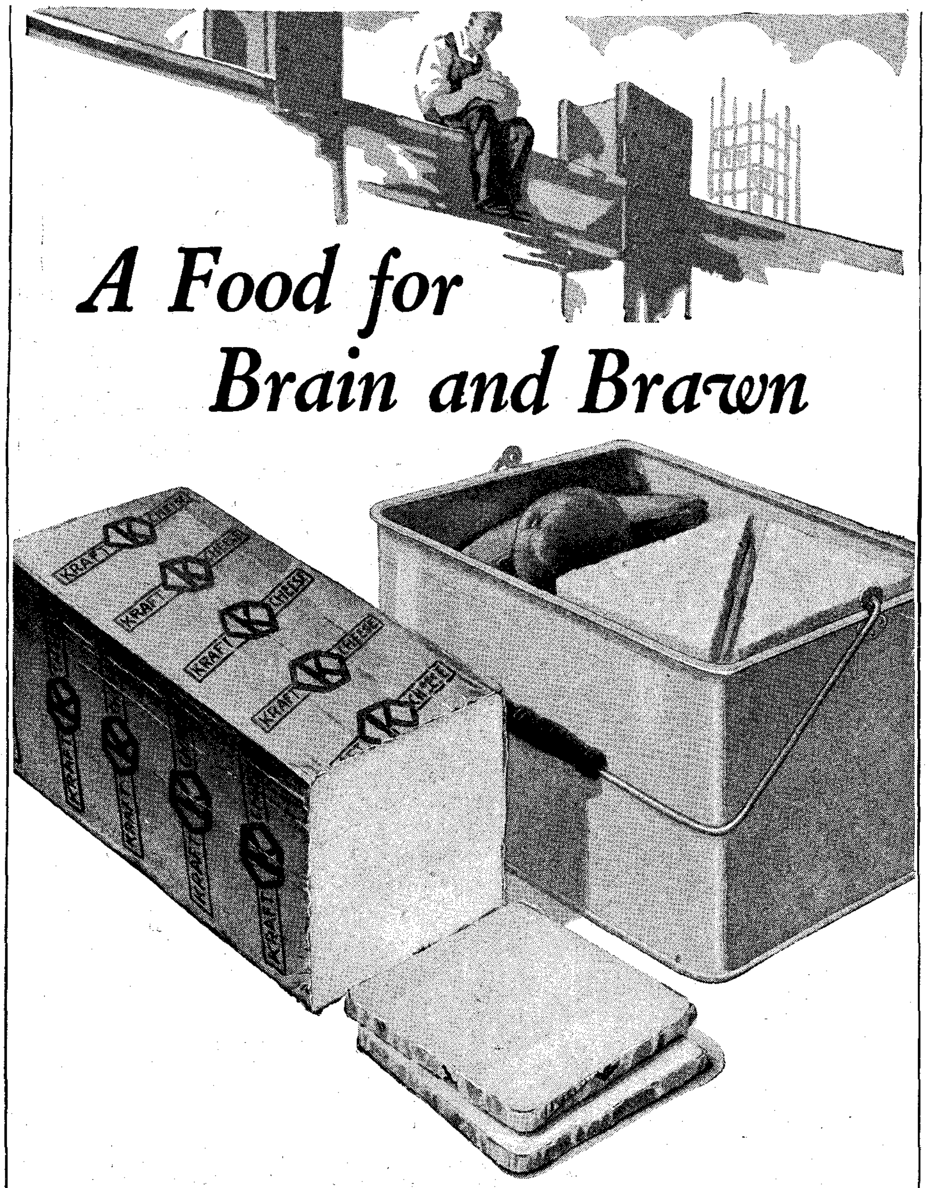

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

WILL AMERICAN GIRLS DECIDE THE 1924 OLYMPICS?

UNCLE SAM is depending on his daughters, they tell us, to put over the winning points when the world's athletes clash next summer at Paris, and the winning points are likely to be made in the water. "If the United States wins the Olympic Games in 1924," predicts L. de B. Handley, a swimming coach, "the finishing touches" will very probably be put on by the girls of the swimming-team. "The form of the American nymphs is more spectacular than ever before," declares Mr. Handley, writing in the El Paso *Times*, "and the personnel of the team will undoubtedly include several world-beaters who are right now doing the best swimming and diving of their career." This makes a unique situation, comments Mr. Handley, for—

> Since the revival of the Olympic games the United States has swept the series, won handily on each occasion through its men athletes. But this year there might be a different story to tell—if it were not for the girls.
>
> Uncle Sam is hard prest. In the winter sports his athletes were frequently outclassed, and there is evidence that the other competing nations are prepared to make just as strong a showing in the other sports to come.
>
> Luckily the American naiads are well-nigh invincible. When the trial matches for the American women's Olympic swimming-team are held in June such performers as Gertrude Ederle, Helen Wainwright, Sybil Bauer, Aileen Riggin, Agnes Geraghty, Helen Meany and Mariechen Wehselau—to mention only a few—are pretty sure to win places on the final team.
>
> Our water queens will have sturdy opposition. Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, Germany, Australia and New Zealand are some of the countries which harbor fair champions to be reckoned with in international contests. But collectively, as a team, our naiads look unbeatable, for the dangerous foreign candidates are pretty well scattered. Every nation but the United States is notably weak in some of the listed events.
>
> Great Britain, expected to provide the chief rivalry, has no fancy diver or backstroke swimmer able to cope with our foremost contenders. And if past performances may be taken as a criterion, the British sprinters will prove no match for their Yankee sisters in the 400-meter relay race, in which four girls will cover 100 meters apiece. These weak spots are bound to be costly, particularly against an aggregation like our own, boasting the logical favorites for five of the seven events on schedule, strong representatives for the other two.
>
> Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, is our reliance for the 100 and 400-meter free-style swims. She holds the world's records for both distances, so her prospects are of the brightest. Next in line for the shorter race appear to stand the Misses Mariechen Wehselau, of Honolulu, Ethel Lackie, of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago; Helen Wainwright and Adelaide Lambert, of the Women's

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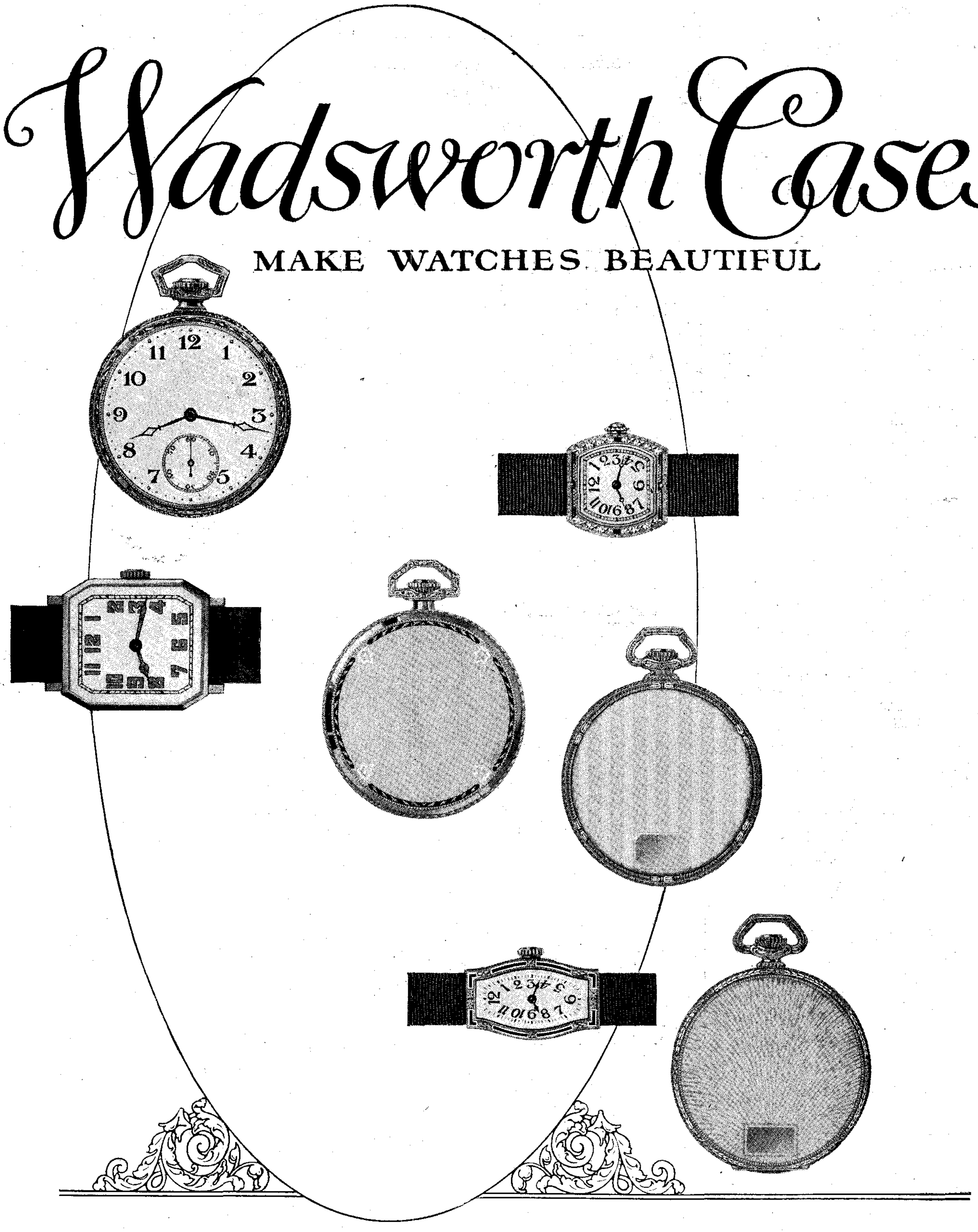

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Swimming Association. As the slowest of the latter four has made as fast time at 100 yards as any foreign hope, the dash and relay fixtures should be well cared for.

At 400 meters the Misses Wainwright, Ethel McGary, Aileen Riggin and Virginia Whitenack, all of the Women's Swimming Association, follow Miss Ederle as team candidates. They will take a deal of beating, for Miss Wainwright rates virtually on a par with Miss Hilda James, of England, and Miss Gwitha Shand, of New Zealand, the topnotch foreign bidders, while the others are close enough to the latter to be hard in the running for the places.

For the 100-meter backstroke swim this country has a trump card in Miss Sybil Bauer, of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago. Among exponents of this style of swimming she absolutely stands in a class by herself, as indicated by the fact that she has lowered the world's record for 100 yards to 1:12 4-5, and no other woman ever has beaten 1.16 4-5 for the distance.

Her feat in 1922 in breaking the world's record for the backstroke at 440 yards, says the coach, is also unparalleled, and she is the only woman in the annals of sport to break a world's record held by a man. It appears that:

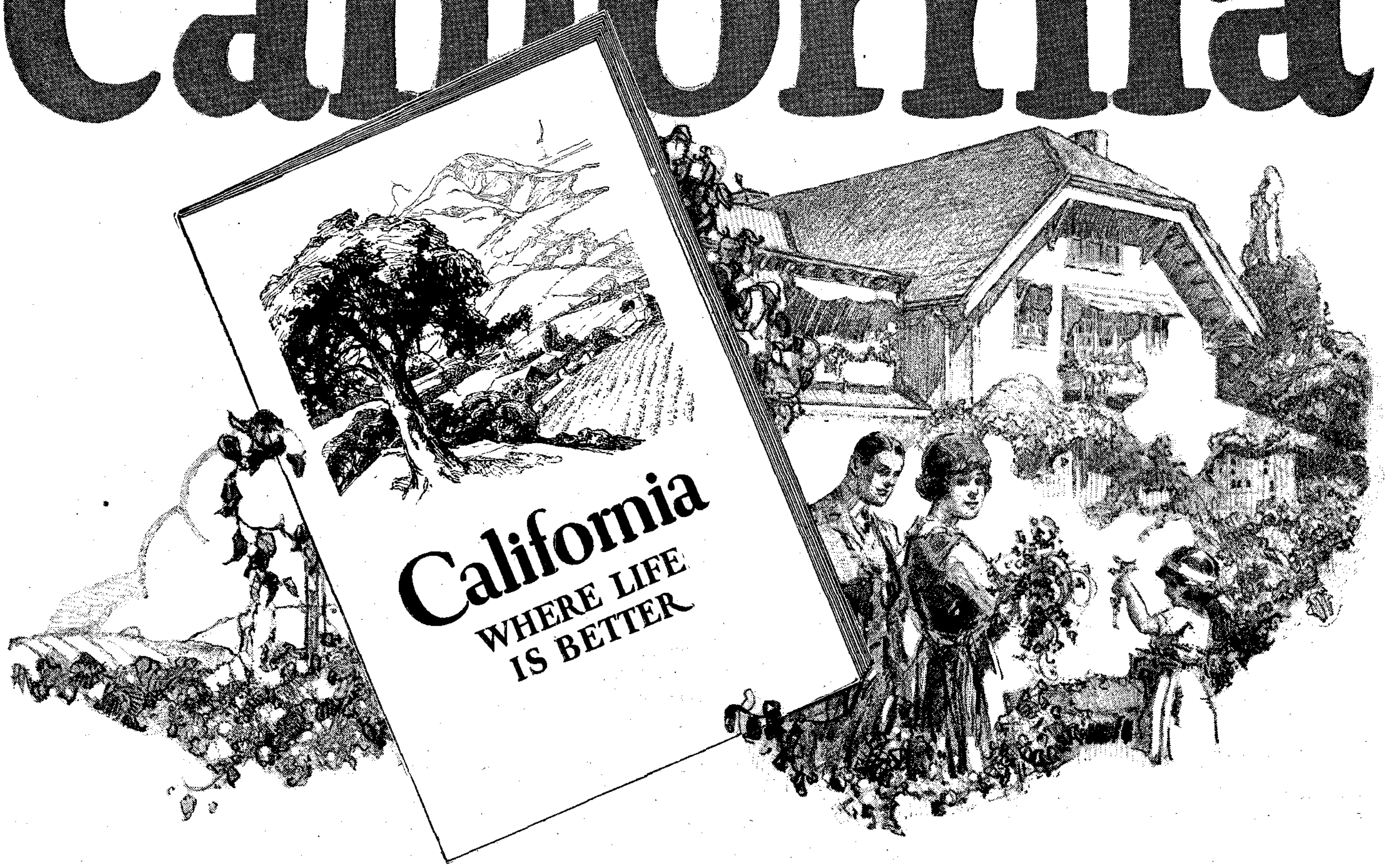
> This has led to some agitation in favor of her being allowed to compete with men backstroke swimmers in the Olympic events. Ordinarily I hold to the theory that men champion swimmers will surpass girls, owing to the fact that the formation of a woman's body offers just enough more resistance to the water to keep her under the records of male swimmers. Yet Miss Bauer's record speaks for itself. She will be excellently supported in the Olympic 100-meter swim by Miss Aileen Riggin, who is runner-up in the 100-yard backstroke swim, with a time of 1.16 4-5. This virtually grants Miss Riggin second honors. Neither here nor abroad has another mermaid done better than 1.20 this season.
>
> The fight for the remaining two dorsal posts on the overseas squad is likely to be keen. The Misses Doris O'Mara and Ethel McGary, of the Women's Swimming Association; Frances Chambers, of San Francisco; Frances Clarke, of Philadelphia; Lillie Bowner, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Elizabeth Busby, of Atlantic City, are credited with doing the century in between 1:20 3-5 and 1:22 in pools varying in length, so there is no telling how they will compare in actual contest. The important fact, however, is that no girl booked to oppose them at Paris has done better than 1:21.
>
> The 200-meter breaststroke swim is looked upon as our most uncertain event, but the swift improvement of Miss Agnes Geraghty, of the Women's Swimming Association, who has cut her time for the classic course by nearly twenty seconds in the last six months, affords room for hope. Some weeks ago Miss Geraghty swam 220 yards in 3.26 2-5, as against the world's record of 3:20 2-5 by Miss Irene Gilbert of England, and since she has reduced the International standard for 400 meters from 7:42 1-5 to 7:30 2-5, which is decidedly encouraging. Moreover, Miss Doris Hart, another English star, not so fast as Miss Gilbert, took the measure of the leading contestants of Europe's northern countries last summer.
>
> It is estimated generally that America's fair fancy divers outclass those of other nations, so it is not beyond reason to look for a clean sweep in the springboard competion at Paris. It may be recalled that at the Olympic of 1920, in Antwerp, all the foreign entrants withdrew after seeing Uncle Sam's girl at practise. They felt they had no chance.
>
> Among this year's candidates are the two champions who finished first and second at Antwerp, Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Helen Wainwright. As they have improved materially, their selection seems almost certain. In the same class with them, tho, must be rated their teammate, Miss Helen Meany, and Miss Elizabeth Becker, of the Ambassador S. C., of Atlantic City. These four are our unquestioned leaders, when in top form. Come next Miss Florence Briscoe, of the Women's Swimming Association; Miss Lizette Herman, of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and a couple of California newcomers, who are conceded excellent prospects by Coast experts, but who have not tried conclusions with the Eastern leaders so far.
>
> In plain high diving the European mermaids have attained remarkable skill, and there is no doubt that our girls will face formidable rivalry. Miss Helen Meany, who has won the national championship for the last three years, naturally figures as our chief hope, with her sister, Josephine, Miss Riggin, Miss Becker and Mrs. Alice Lord Landon apparently next best.
>
> It will be seen from the foregoing that the outlook is very good even in the weakest events. It will be surprizing, indeed, if the American mermaids don't score a decisive victory at the approaching Olympic water carnival.

AUTOMOBILE RACING CHAMPIONS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY

"FAME is fleeting," remarks a motor writer, looking back over the speed champions of a few years ago, a backward glance inspired by the comparative youth and inexperience of several of the men foremost in the game to-day. "Past performance means so little in the life of America," continues the philosopher, Steve Hannagan, by name, writing in *Motor* (New York). "Racing champions come and go. Their names appear in the record books, memories of them linger in the minds of a few. It is the conquering hero of the moment who corners the laurels. It is now—the present—that counts." Nevertheless, he prophesies:

> There always will be a halo of reverence in the fame hall of automobile racing for such steel-hearted pilots as Bob Burman, Teddy Tetzlaff, David Bruce Brown, John Aitken, Ray Harroun, Charlie Merz, Eddie Pullen, Louis Chevrolet, Barney Oldfield, Eddie Rickenbacker, and numerous others.
>
> Daring pilots who wheeled gigantic, crackling, straining juggernauts of speed over dangerous courses. Their speeds were not so rapid compared with the averages the laddies of to-day turn in after grueling duels on the smooth boards. Yet their risks were great.
>
> The first automobile race of which there is any record was in 1895—the year Jimmy Murphy, the present champion, was born. It was the *Times-Herald* road race from

California



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Chicago to Waukegan, Illinois, for a purse of $5,000. There were numerous entries, but few appeared at the starting-line—and fewer to see the finish-line. In fact, a Benz was the only car to finish. The name of Duryea appears frequently in the early history of the sport when five starters comprised the field.

Winton took the first reliability run of 700 miles at the rate of a mile every 4:02 minutes.

The third big American race, and really the most successful up to that time, was held April 14, 1900, over a fifty-mile course between Springfield and Babylon, Long Island. There were nine starters and the cup was won with an electric in the hands of A. L. Riker, at the amazing speed of 25 miles an hour. Think of it! An electric—mostly batteries—was first and a steamer was second. A motorette was third.

It was in 1900 that the Yankees began their foreign invasions. James Gordon Bennett presented a cup for the first International race between Paris and Lyons, a distance of 351½ miles. Charron in a Packard was the victor. Many, many times Americans invaded European speed-courses, but it was not until 1921 that an American in a Yankee-made car was able to turn in a win. Little Jimmy Murphy went over two years ago and gave the foreigners a good trimming in the French Grand Prix at Le Mans.

There was an automobile race in Ireland in 1903. The records do not show any subsequent races on the Emerald Isle—maybe because the Mercedes, a German mount, won the initial 368-mile drive.

Demountable wheels were used for the first time in 1906. That was in France over a 766-mile course. The event was won by Szisz in a Renault, which averaged 62.28 miles an hour for the distance. With the new tire-changing device wheels were shifted in four minutes. Previously it required from 15 to 20 minutes to turn the trick. Now the record for changing a wheel is held by Howard "Nig" Shank, who switched a right front wheel at Sheepshead Bay in 9 3-5 seconds. This was in competition. During practise trials even better times have been reported. It required one minute and thirteen seconds to change the shoes and refuel Tommy Milton's victory mount in the last 500-mile race in Indianapolis.

Racing began to become more prominent in the United States about that time, recalls Mr. Hannagan. There were numerous road races and the half-mile and mile dirt-tracks were being utilized as show-grounds for the capabilities of the automobile. "People were interested from a standpoint of excitement," and also—

> While giving the people a show of merit the drivers were writing the future in the dust of the tracks—tho few realized it even those few years ago.
>
> The first speedway in the United States was built at Indianapolis in 1909. That was after the historic Vanderbilt cup race in Long Island, established in 1904, had come into its own. The Indianapolis course is still the most successful of all the tracks in the land—in fact, in the world—tho it was the first speedway especially constructed for automobile racing.
>
> Racing was so much of an awe-inspiring exhibition that records of the events were not kept until 1910. Then the American Automobile Association, the governing body of the sport, appointed a special committee in charge of racing, and only since 1910 are records of competitions and trials authentic.
>
> Barney Oldfield, the cigar-chewing veteran who "never looked back," held the first Three A record. It was made over the sands of Daytona Beach on March 16, 1910. He traveled a mile, from a flying start, in 27.33 seconds. From a standing start he traveled the mile in 40.53. That same year Oldfield turned a half-mile track in Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 17 seconds.
>
> Oldfield is still a figure of the tracks. Altho he has done no driving for several years, he continues to be a patron of the gasoline sport and is a familiar figure at all racing meets.
>
> In 1910 Louis Chevrolet stept into five to ten mile records, and Ralph de Palma and Eddie Hearne advanced to the scoring column. De Palma established records for 1 to 5 miles and Hearne went best for 20 miles.
>
> Chevrolet builds racing automobiles to-day. Like Oldfield, he, too, quit actual competition in the sport several years ago, making his last ride at Indianapolis in 1920.
>
> But De Palma and Hearne are evident on every race-course at every meet. Hearne, ever a cautious, safe pilot, is one of the most consistent finishers in the sport. He always is a favorite to drive up into the bigger money, and he wins just enough to tease and unnerve the other drivers.
>
> De Palma, a favorite with crowds for years, has won numerous noteworthy victories. It is in recognition of service well performed. He has always driven to the limit of his capable ability every time he rolled his car to the starting-tape.
>
> Bob Burman—"Wild Bob"—cut up record-breaking capers in a road race at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1911. Burman in a Benz held the mile straightaway record—143 m. p. hr.—for many years. Louis Disbrow drove into prominence with records for 150 to 350 miles, and Burman established new straightaway runs. Burman later was killed.
>
> Charlie Merz, David Bruce Brown, Teddy Tetzlaff, Robert Evans, Joseph Nikrent, John Aitken and Willard Rader, names prominent in those days, are no more or have quit racing.
>
> Merz is in the automobile business. Aitken, the master, who taught several present-day stars tricks, died of pneumonia.
>
> Ray Harroun, who won the first 500-mile race at Indianapolis in 1911, also is in the automobile business, and Tom Alley, who was driving at that time, is still at it, despite a terrible crash at Indianapolis last May.
>
> The war brought a halt in racing history, but after the shut-down of 1917 and 1918 the game came back with a spurt. It was the line of shifting from the old stars to the new.
>
> It was in 1919 that Tommy Milton, the St. Paul dairy lad, leapt into the limelight at Sheepshead Bay. He holds many records, including the mile straightaway of 152 m. p. hr. Eddie O'Donnell, since killed, garnered honors, and the great Jimmy Murphy of to-day got his running-start.
>
> Hearne was returned the speedway champion of 1919. Gaston Chevrolet was the victor in 1920, Tommy Milton in 1921, and Jimmy Murphy in 1922. It was a real battle for supremacy in 1923. Jimmy Murphy was again leading as he

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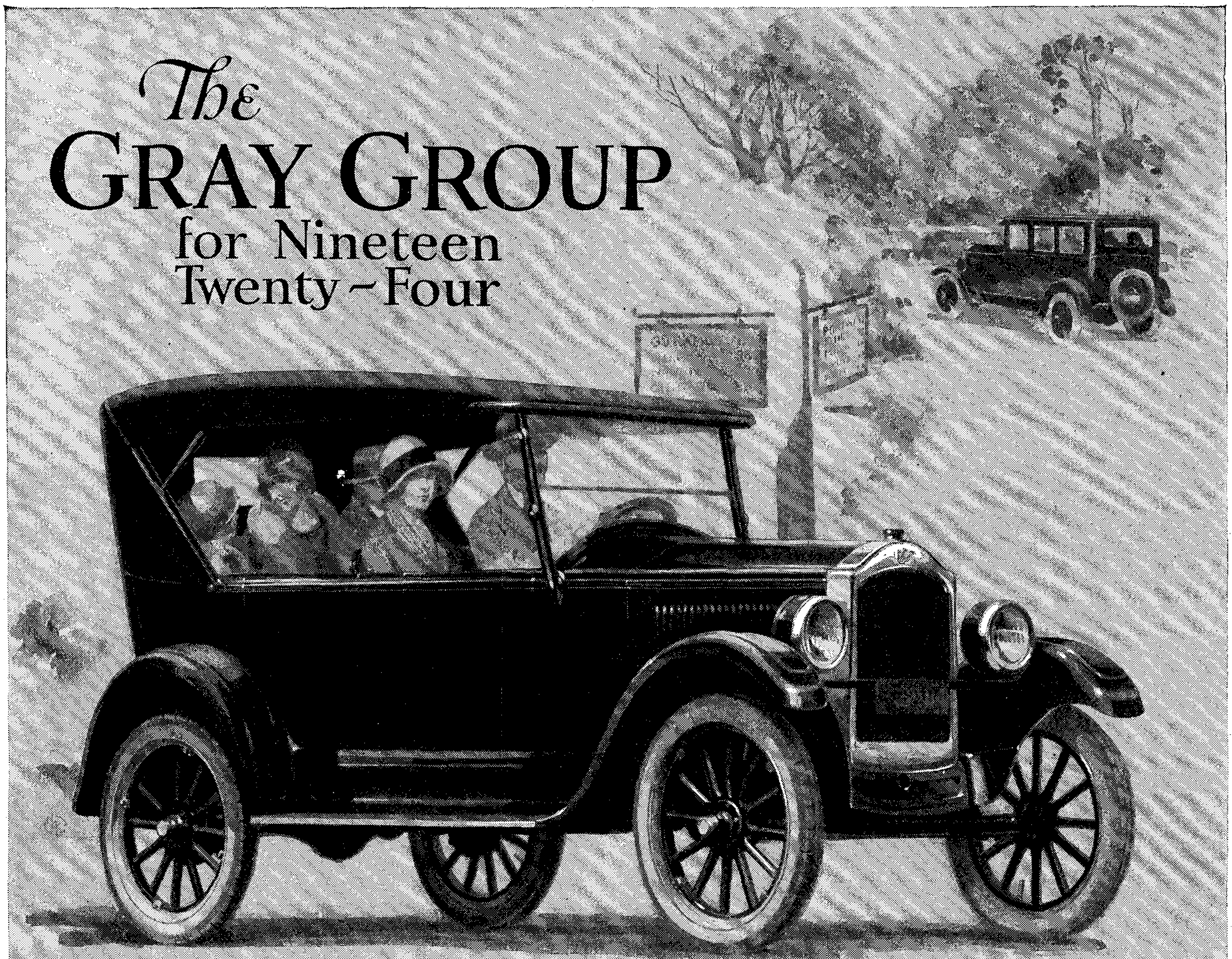

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

shipped his car to Europe to compete in foreign events, with Eddie Hearne second and Tommy Milton right on his heels for third place. But there was grave talk of relieving Murphy's points because he was game enough to go to Europe as America's only representative. In that case it throws a new angle on the points championship race, for Murphy will be back for the Thanksgiving event at Los Angeles, and if he can retain his points will have a big chance to go on through the season a victor. If he is stript of his points he will have to wait and take a fresh start next year.

After all is said and done, there are only a few drivers who really ever poked their heads from the obscurity of also-rans. There have been numerous drivers, and many of them have won a race or two, but the memory holds but few of the daring speeders who have been in the limelight year after year watching the old-timers slip to inactive seats on the pit walls and successfully ward off the rush of the youngsters.

"CONQUERING NORTH" THREATENS TO CONQUER OLYMPICS

FINLAND, on the basis of present records and past performances, is being pretty well backed in Europe this spring, we are told, to win from the United States the title of Olympic Champion. They are a hardy lot, the Northeners, and they have amazing endurance, T. Von Ziekursh writes in *Strength* (Philadelphia), for "the race that would exist in a northern clime must of a necessity be a hardy breed. This has been so since the earliest beginning of understanding that climatic and living conditions affect our human energy, virility, stamina, and even strength." Beyond doubt, continues the writer:

> The marauding viking crew led by some brawny jarl of the northern sea was the envy of many a commander of Rome's proudest triremes.
>
> Since time immemorial organization, strategy and their kin have been the heritage of southern climes, heroic strength the symbol of the northlands. And at intervals that wild strength of the north has launched forth irresistibly, mightily, to sweep all before the avalanche of its power.
>
> Is the world facing another such conquest—of a different type this time? Every indication points to it. Out of the north they are coming down again, but this time it is not a matter of spears and arrows, sword on sword, no rush of terror inspiring, bearded giants to batter down the veteran legionaires. It is a different kind of threat, the threat of athletic supremacy.
>
> And it may be that this summer new standards will be erected in the halls of victory where the world's greatest athletes are honored.
>
> Since the revival of the Olympics as the world's greatest games at Athens nearly three decades ago, American brawn, stamina and skill have been supreme when the last tape was broken and the final point totaled. Here and there some mighty one has arisen to bear the banner of another nation through the lists to individual conquest, but the outstanding feats of the

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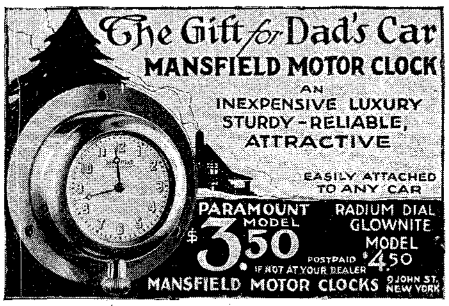
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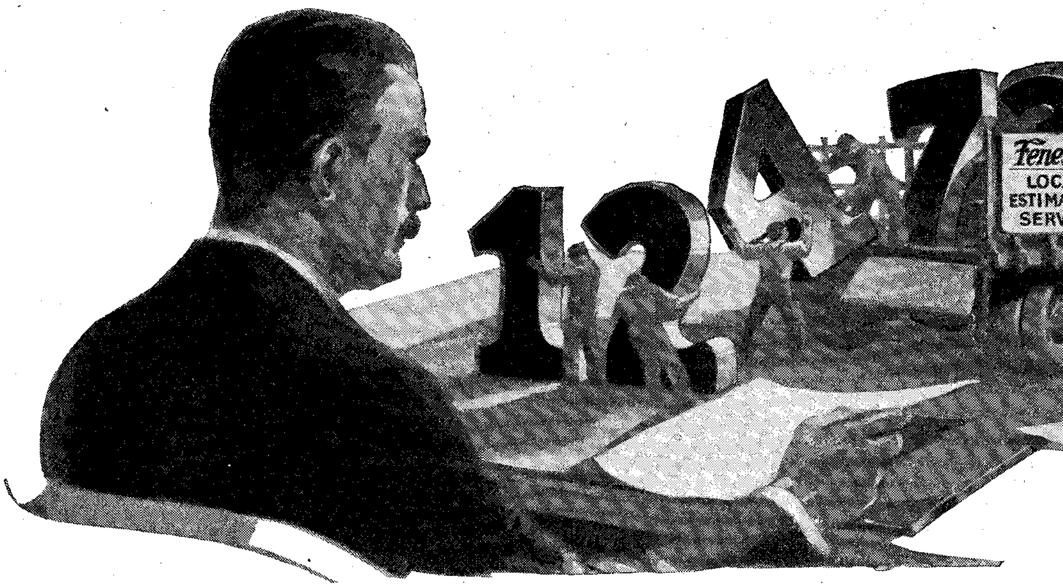

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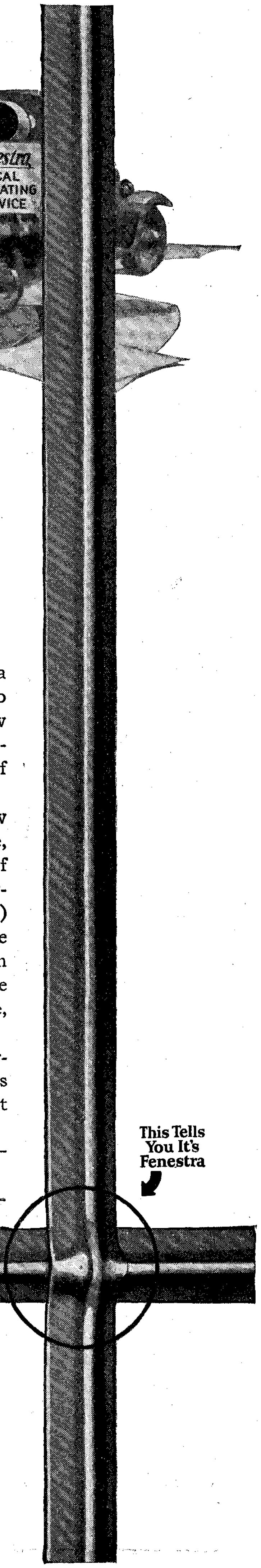

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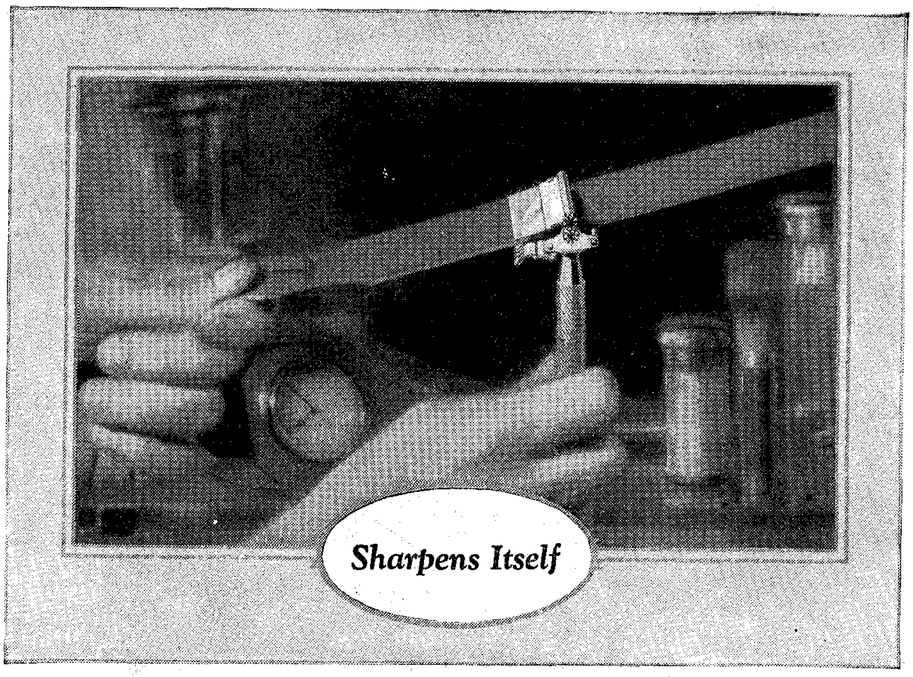

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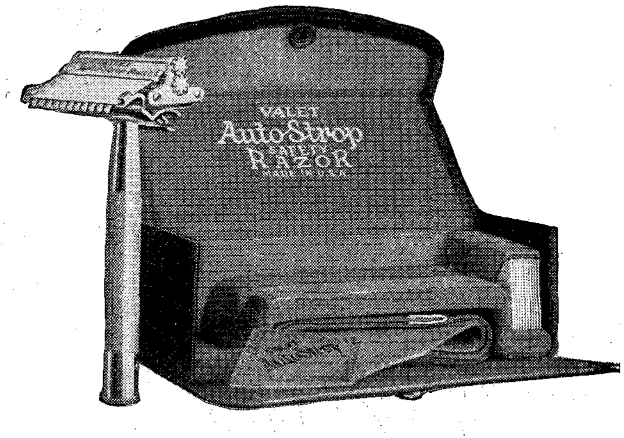

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

games have been by those who wore the Stars and Stripes. The United States was a pioneer land where men had lived close to the soil and nature under conditions that made for strength and vitality. The American athletes were the sons of men who were not hot-house plants, the products of superheated offices, and no exercise. But the time when such fathers were the parents of the race was fast passing. However, Americans remained supreme, and then the rest of the world began to take notice.

One of the things that the Old World did notice, and notice quickly, was that American methods were best beyond question. And the rest of the world began to adopt them. In other words, Americans were laying the way and paving the way and paving it to make their own path harder. They were developing opposition for themselves.

And that opposition has crystallized in the north, where there is no such thing as luxury. There was the stronghold of people who are of virile stock, who live closer to the elemental by far than Americans. From Finland, from Sweden, from Norway came a new breed of athletes who surprized the world, the United States included.

When one stops to think it over one realizes that never was the value of proper dieting and living for athletes or for the development of hardihood in a race better emphasized than it is in the case of Finland, which now stands acknowledged as the greatest nation of athletes in the world, and a nation of mighty formidable soldiers.

The writer has had the opportunity of seeing at close range the training and living habits of such wonders as Hahnes Kohlehmainen, the man who broke the world's record in the last Olympic twenty-six-mile Marathon and who, despite the fact that he is long past the prime of so-called athletic years, will be the favorite for the long grind that ends in the Colombes Stadium at Paris this year; Willie Ritola, who was good enough to come over here and hold two of our national championships; Villar Kyronen, another of their greatest, and some of their lesser lights.

Imagine the simplicity of a diet that consists of black bread, dried fish and fresh meat and fruit on occasions. Add to that long nights of rest and plenty of hard work, necessary in order to wrest a living from the northland. Then can you wonder why the Finns are the world's mightiest race of athletes and why the Swedes and Norsemen, given the advantages of American coaching, are great athletes?

And they train, these northland folk. There is no necessity, the writer assures us, for watching them to keep them from violating training rules. Their fathers have been in bed at 9 o'clock every night for centuries, and so are they. Their fathers have been content with simple food and hard work, and so are they. Perhaps that explains why they do not burn out after a few years of terrific competition. Taking up specific cases, Mr. Von Ziekursh, writes:

> Take Paavo Nurmi, the twenty-two-year-old youth who recently, at Stockholm, broke that much assailed one-mile record made by the late Norman Taber. It was not a case of split seconds. He ran the mile in 4 minutes 10 2-5 seconds, which was 2 1-5

better than the mark of the former American Rhodes scholar.

In 1920, when he was nineteen years old, this Nurmi won two Olympic championships—the 10,000 meter race and the 10,000 meter cross-country—and also finished second to the great Frenchman, Guillemot, in the 5,000 meters. And he is a better runner to-day than he was then. Whom does the United States have with a chance to beat him in the mile and possibly in two or three other events?

In those 1920 Olympics Finland was just beginning to find itself. Some of their athletes had won at previous Olympics, but their victories were athletic miracles, for none of them knew anything about the finesse of the sports they were competing in. For instance, one of them went to the games at Athens in 1906, picked up the discus and without any semblance of form threw it far enough to beat the finely coached stars of the entire world.

They are not natural sprinters nor weight men. As a race they are wiry, possest of great endurance, not large, but endowed with long, flat muscles. But the fact they are not natural sprinters and middle-distance men is no indication that they may not upset the dope bucket in that respect also. Nurmi was at his best at six miles, yet he came down to a mile and broke the world's record.

In individual honors they certainly outshone the rest of the world at the last Olympics. Lehtonen won the pentathlon with a fellow-countryman third. Niklander and Taipale were first and second in the discus. The first four places in the javelin throw went to them with Myrra, the winner, smashing the world's record. Porhola and Niklander took first and second in the shot-put, an event in which Americans had always excelled. Kohlehmainen won the marathon, and Nurmi galloped off with two triumphs and one second place. And this year their team will be strengthened by Ritola and Kyronen, who have consistently beaten the best distance men in America.

All in all, there is hardly room for doubt that they stand as the greatest race of athletes in the world to-day, and the answer is to be found in the year-round training conditions under which they live.

In lesser degree this is true of several other peoples. It may be a long jump from the hardy north to South Africa, but a moment's thought brings the fact that the men who are representing South Africa now are the sons of a hardy race of pioneers who conquered the veldt, much as our own ancestors conquered the forests and plains. And South Africa in the past few years has come forward with some mighty fine athletes. Included among them are Dunstin and Kinsman, who have both done 9 4-5 seconds in the century, while Kinsman has run 220 in 214-5 seconds. Also, they have a sensation to equal Finland's Nurmi. He is L. B. B. Betts, a seventeen-year-old boy who has run the 440 yards in 48 4-5 seconds. And among others is L. Richardson, a forty-five-year-old man, whose record for two miles is 9 minutes, 54 4-5 seconds. One of their hurdlers, named Atkinson, took the measure of Tevis Huhn, the former Princeton star and now representing Oxford.

The rest of the world has material that seems fully equal to our own, and since those 1912 Olympics they have seen the wisdom of our coaching methods and have adopted them. That marked the turning-point at which the others started to come forward to threaten our supremacy. Directly and indirectly we built them up to

They Have Found a New Way to Clean Teeth

Careful people the world over now employ it

DENTAL science has discovered a new method of teeth cleaning. In millions of homes it has displaced the methods which were wrong.

The glistening teeth you see everywhere now show one of the results. This ten-day test will show you what they mean to you and yours. Send for it now, in justice to yourself.

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Film is the great tooth-enemy—that viscous film you feel. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it. So old methods failed.

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Dental science, years ago, started research to fight film. Eventually two ways were found. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Many careful tests have proved that these methods mean a new era in teeth cleaning. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply these factors daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Dentists the world over began to advise it. Now millions of careful people, of every race, employ these methods daily.

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It was found that old-time tooth pastes also brought unfortunate effects. They reduced the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids. They reduced the starch digestant in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth.

Pepsodent brings the opposite effects. It multiplies the alkalinity, multiplies the starch digestant. Thus it gives multiplied power to these great tooth-protecting agents.

You will be amazed when you see what better results the new method brings than the old. Let this test show them to you.

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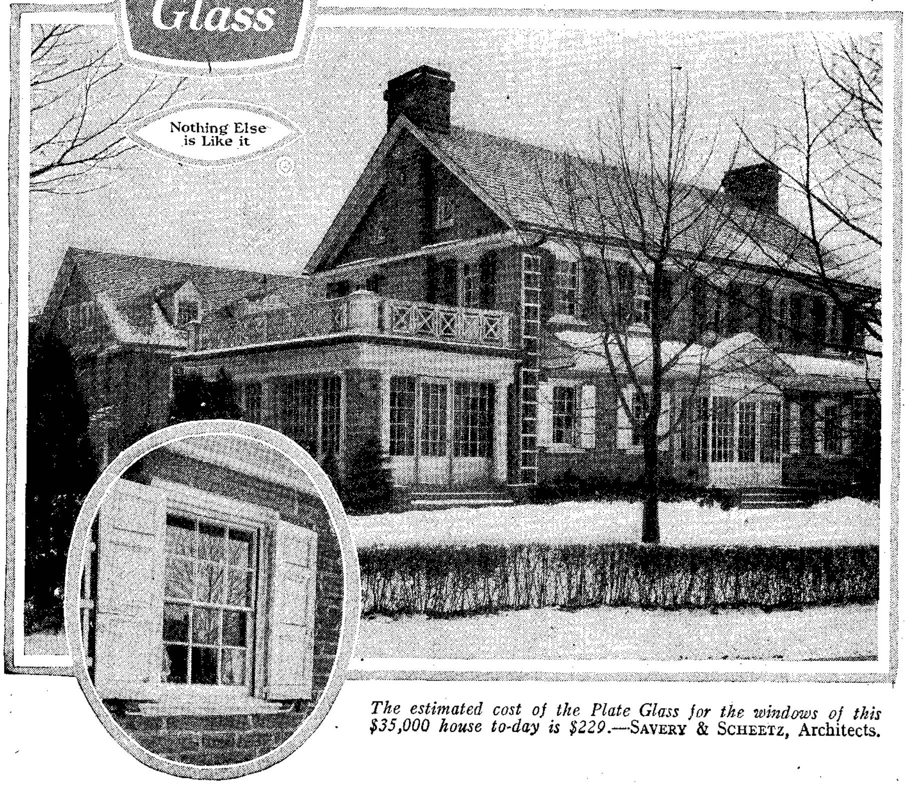

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Plate Glass lends an air of quality impossible to obtain with any substitute for Plate Glass. Its beautifully polished surface reflects sky, trees and shrubbery with picture-like fidelity. From the inside it gives a clear, undistorted view, surprisingly restful to the eyes.

Plate Glass is worth far more than the original cost in the satisfaction it gives the owner. A house glazed with Plate Glass is more easily rented or sold. Ask your architect for an estimate of the cost of Plate Glass for your home.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the stage where they are threatening to overthrow our domination. We'll need all the Paddocks available this summer if we are going to escape defeat, with the doubtful honor of being accorded one of the runner-up positions in world athletics.

HOW TO CATCH A TROUT IN THE EARLY SPRING

IT'S no use trying to catch trout before they are ready to be caught. With this thought in mind, it is pleasant to learn that there are ways of finding them when they are ready, and that an expert follower of Isaak Walton, who has written a book on the feeding habits of trout, is out with a timely article on ways and means of finding the condition of the trout temperament. The overardent amateur fisherman, says this trout-analyst, even the expert enthusiast, is apt to start off to be on the water the first hour allowed by law, no matter if wind, snow, ice or a combination of adverse conditions are keeping the trout strictly at home. The experienced angler, however, says the writer, Louis Rhead, in *Forest and Stream*, is different. For—

> He will patiently await and wisely postpone his visit till he is assured the weather and water are favorable, fit for fishing in comfort, if not with success. Not, indeed, is it because he is less ardent, or less sporty, or less a lover of the game; he is simply wise after many, many failures to wait and fish with reasonable pleasure and success. Spring is erratic, a delusion and a snare, yet it ought be fairly good—balmy air, normal water with insects on the wing and chances to get trout reasonably sure. Such favorable conditions happen once in ten years—at least so I found it for forty years.
>
> The main trouble of early fishing arises from a single cause, which is, whether aquatic trout food is *dormant* or *active.*
>
> All aquatic creatures, including minnows, stir up from the winter's dormant state to become active on the very day that snow and ice has melted and the cold water has run off. It is then that the water's temperature will rapidly rise from ten to twenty degrees, according to the sun and absence of cold wind. When I see minnows, red-fins, dace and other young fishes moving about at the riverside, I know trout will respond to the fly and other lures, altho it is certain that trout have been feeding on riverbed creepers in deep water where the temperature of the open air has less or no effect if very deep.
>
> During the last few years much attention and study has been given to creepers and nymphs on or near the bottom, more particularly in England, where the season opens early in February. In a previous article it is stated that I found English nymphs were drest too scant for success in our waters, and for that reason I developed, after many tests, a nymph with a feathery bump, or semi-wing, and additional hackle which appears in the water like an adult insect with partly developed wings. These six different colored nymphs have proved very effective later in the season at the surface of clear water,

> where they float quite as good as the regular dryfly.
>
> For spring fishing with high but clear water, if you will sink to the bottom with the aid of split shot, either nymphs, caddis, creeper, trout helgramite, very small grasshopper or cricket, even a tiny crawfish, trout will be sure to take either one or the other. The size and number of split shot used is determined by the strength of water flow. The lure must touch the bottom and remain for a while, then be slowly lifted up to the surface and slowly dropt back to the riverbed. If this is repeated, time and again, from place to place, if any trout are there they will surely take it, not only in running rivers, but in still-water lakes. I am aware it seems out of place to use crickets in April when the natural cricket does not appear till July. Yet I caught trout with cricket and tiny grasshopper after vain effort with other lures on two occasions, one in still waters, the other sunk in deep-river water.

If the weather be cold and windy and the water is normal or high, yet clear, Mr. Rhead advises:

> It is best to fish down-stream with two small wetflies of a dark brown or black, which is the color of all early flies. Better still, is to fish down-stream with a floating reverse brown drake or very small shadfly; both are most effective where the water is deep and swift. Let the reverse flies run anywhere; keep them up near the surface and fish most carefully over all those places where the water turns round into backwaters from the main flow of the stream. It is such places where especially the brook trout congregate together in such quiet water lying near the bottom to rise after the food which is whirled around at the surface.
>
> Early in the season big rainbows and browns leave the deep water in which they abide in a semi-dormant state during freezing weather, and then go direct to their accustomed chosen abode occupied during the previous summer. The place may already be tenanted by smaller trout, which are immediately expelled, and there, underneath a solid rock, with the raging flood above them, it is quite a difficulty to place any lure to attract their attention, because they invariably wait for actively feeding until the water diminishes. Yet such a difficult situation may be rewarded with the capture of a nice fish if you are stationed some distance from the rock to have the line run the lure a yard beyond or below the rock where you may keep it a while to be driven by the flood back and forth in fair view of the fish. Should no response occur, give out more line and reel back in jerks. If that fails with the reverse flies, which are excellent floaters, it is then advisable to put on a ¼-ounce split shot attached to an extra piece of gut, which allows the fly to move at will 6 to 12 inches above the river bed and the same distance from the leader. The water flow activity moves the fly and it is generally taken; but if not, replace the fly with an artificial creeper or large-size nymph or a little silver terror minnow. Should the trout still be disinclined to respond, give up the situation and move to the more open, choppy water of 8 to 20 inches deep. In such a place there is nothing so deadly as the reverse fly fished down-stream, when it is made to cover every inch of the water by rapid movements of the rod tip. It is rare indeed that trout haunt the reverse side except in places where the surface food is

if your town should issue *bonds*

One effect of the income tax laws is that many men with money to invest are putting it into town and city bonds. The money is used to buy waterworks, sidewalks, electric light plants, public buildings, etc.

It probably never will be easier for a town to borrow money for needed improvements. But that very ease makes a warning needed.

In the case of waterworks, we know of a number of towns that are putting in water mains of inferior quality. These mains will have to be replaced in from ten to fifteen years—perhaps years before the bonds mature—so that new pipe will have to be bought before the old pipe is paid for.

When you buy goods with borrowed money, it is common sense to buy the best. If you are borrowing money for waterworks, spend it on Cast Iron Pipe—which will be giving good service when your grandchildren are grandfathers.

The *permanence* and *economy* of Cast Iron Pipe are among the interesting subjects covered in "Planning a Waterworks System," a booklet we will be glad to send any interested person without charge.

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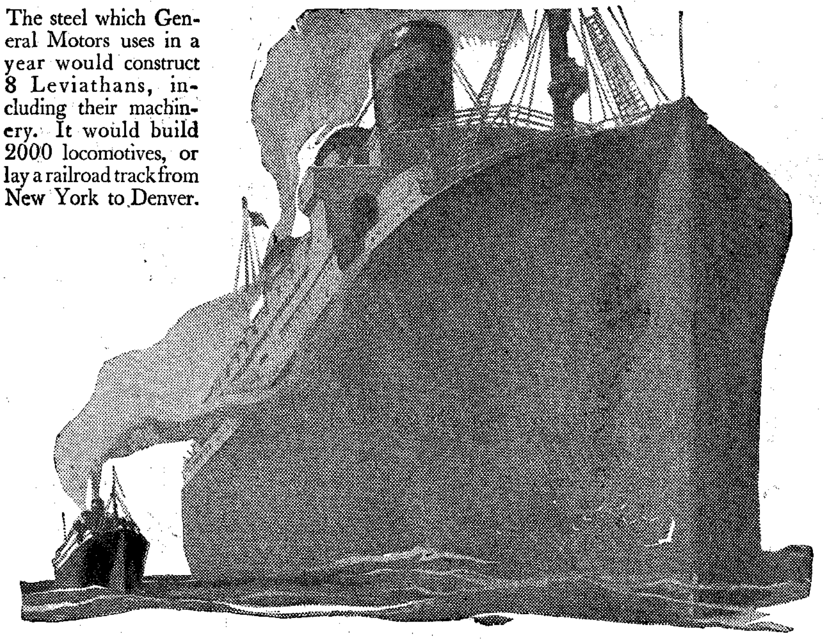
THE BELL & SPIGOT JOINT
THE ACCEPTED STANDARD FOR UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY

The steel which General Motors uses in a year would construct 8 Leviathans, including their machinery. It would build 2000 locomotives, or lay a railroad track from New York to Denver.



375,000 tons of steel

MANY people suppose that all steels are alike. But General Motors metallurgists specify *45 different analyses of steel* for uses as varied as the sturdy frame of a five-ton truck and the delicate needle-valve of a carburetor.

Altogether, the companies which are members of the General Motors family use more than 375,000 tons of steel a year, equal, approximately, to 8,300 freight car loads.

So large a purchase insures both quality and economy, and makes General Motors an important factor in the lives of many thousand families who depend upon the prosperity of the steel and allied industries.

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General Motors cars, trucks and Delco-Light products may be purchased on the *GMAC* Payment Plan. Insurance service is furnished by General Exchange Corporation.

carried along a deep running at a bend. On a well-fished stream such a situation is soon abandoned for safer cover at the middle. Places easy to fish are fished often and trout seek other haunts unless food is very abundant.

A spring freshet of high-colored water is a doubtful problem that may furnish results if the usual care is taken to use suitable fishing methods, says Mr. Rhead. He advises that:

> Large dark flies will attract trout far better than medium or small light-colored flies—wingless, bushy hackle flies weighted with small shot are far the best; indeed, they are the only effective flies while the water is in flood. Every wise angler should carry along a quantity of small shot from the very small size to a ¼-ounce shot. I split my own shot with a little hammer and blint knife, keeping the various sizes in a small tin box; then, with tiny pliers, I can attach them when required and pull them off again to fish the surface.
>
> To properly supply the needed tackle for success in early fishing, you provide and be prepared for rough, cold weather. One great annoyance is a frozen line. To obviate that, in a measure, if you thoroughly grease the line with mucilin to a distance of twenty feet it will save a lot of vexation. Have your flies and bottom lures already tied in a warm room before you start out in the cold, chilly blasts. Each of them should be tied on a different leader which, if placed in a damp box, will be fit for fishing just when required. Always fish on the river side which is protected from the cold winds—you experience much greater comfort not only for yourself, but casting is easier and more sure with the wind in your favor. Insects *always* choose sunny spots during cold weather. Not a single fly will be seen in a bleak locality, yet on parts of the stream that are protected and secluded, tho sunny, you may count on a bunch of hardy little shadflies, needletails and March browns, dancing merrily over the water. Trout see them all right, and strange to say, they, too, gather together to enjoy the warm sunshine.
>
> In a rain or snow drizzle bottom fishing with reversal nymphs or creepers will often attract trout. Several years ago I was on the stream a week before the opening day, for the purpose of noting the exact time early insects appeared. The weather was mild and summerlike, which gave success to my quest. The opening day was awful—snow squalls, biting wind. Half a dozen flyfishers came down the stream with worms frozen stiff on the hooks, and their efforts were in vain. That method has since departed for good, I think. It is now an assured fact that trout will not respond to any mortal thing the angler offers unless its natural food—insects, creepers or young minnows—awake from their dormant state at the bed of the stream. For many years I have proved this fact. Should the season be abnormally late, if you will carefully study the river side to find that aquatic creatures are entirely absent, depend upon it no success will be possible. The right temperature of the water for trout to actively move after food has varied during

the last fifteen years from the twentieth of April till as late as May the ninth. In high latitudes the real fishing begins after the first week in May.

THE RAW STUFF OF EPICS—ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD

LIKE a lambent flame, he played across the field. This statement was made not of Hector of the glancing plumes, nor yet of Richard Cœur de Leon, but of a gentleman named Frank Hinkey. And it is still made in all seriousness by people who think him one of the greatest football ends of all time. Every once in so often some writer points out that this feeling toward our athletic heroes is probably as old as the Aryan stock. Certainly an analysis of our epics from the Iliad and the Song of Roland, to the Icelandic Sagas shows a deification of just such purely physical champions as we send to-day to the Olympics. The weight of Beowulf's battle-ax, the speed of Achilles, the plunge of Roland's lance, are chanted in tones that are vaguely reminiscent of any good paper's sporting page. And in similar accents of awe one can hear the "old grad" mention names like Heffelfinger, Mahan, Eckersall, Ted Coy, Sam White, Shevlin. It gives Heywood Broun, the critic and columnist of the New York *World*, an interesting idea as to whence came the Aryan gods. Certainly the fits of temperament in Homer's heroes and gods bear a resemblance to the temperaments of a Big League baseball team. Says Mr. Broun:

> "America, or at any rate, Nordic America, has no mythology. Give us another two hundred years and it will be created. It will be created, I think, from the heroes of sport. In two centuries' time Babe Ruth can stand back to back with Thor of the thunderbolts. It will not be possible to compare the height of the god and the demi-god, for their heads will be in the clouds. John L. Sullivan will do as well for a saga as Achilles. There might be a native cycle of operas written around the might of Wagner and Delehanty and Lajoie.
>
> "And in the colleges tradition drifts up toward the sun. As the years pass, the feats of the mighty men are magnified. Those old backs were fleeter than the wind. Our grandfathers saw great ends who never brought down a runner without an accompanying tremor of the earth. And across the years come the sound of drop-kicks, by now as loud as cannon.
>
> "There is something in and about Princeton which makes it fertile field for tradition. Heroes gone and heroes dead still walk the campus. They talk of Johnny Poe as if he might come around the corner almost any minute. Dean McClenahan told me a new, strange story of the death of Poe.
>
> "'I think I was near Poe in that last charge,' an English officer said. He described the man and it seemed as if it had been Poe whom he saw.
>
> "'And there was a curious thing,' the officer added. 'As the men charged forward they shouted. You know, curses, prayers, snatches of songs; but this man called out numbers.'
>
> "'Yes,' said McClenahan, 'that must have been Poe. He was on our football team.'"

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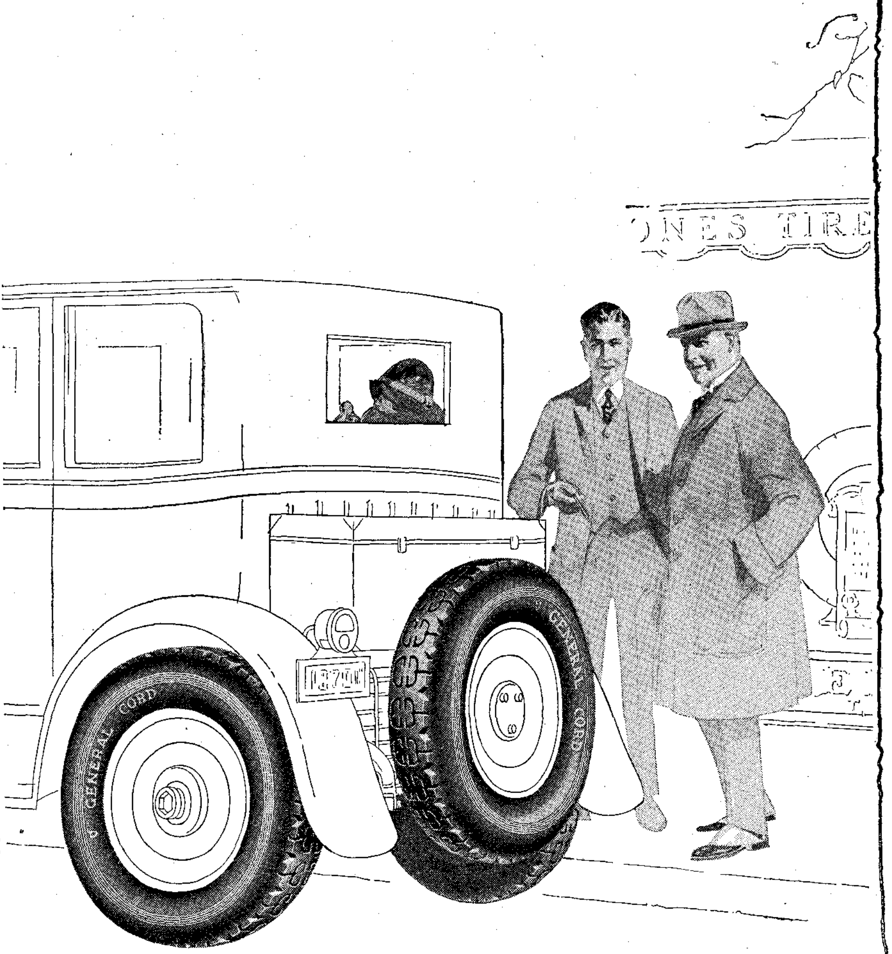

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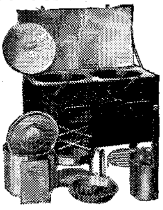

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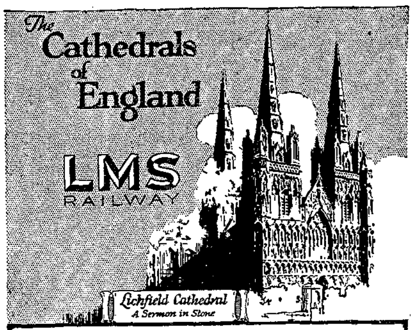

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LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS OF SOME BIG-LEAGUE PLAYERS

THE scene is the bench of a Big League Club, appropriately filled with players of the team at bat, presided over by their intelligent manager. The time is any summer afternoon. The conversation, as reported by W. A. Phelon for *Baseball Magazine*, may be supposed to run something like this:

The Manager—Now listen, fellas! Season's going good; we're getting by something fine. Every player on this ball-club is pulling together like he should. I'm blame well pleased with you all—but there's just one thing I want to talk about. That's superstitions. No sense in that stuff. Way behind the times. I know you're a lotta sensible birds, and you'll all agree with me.

The Home Run Hitter—Right y'are, boss! We'll get along a good deal better if we forget that old-maid superstition foolishness. Right y'are!

The Heavy Slugger—Huh? Me up to bat? All right, all right, umpire! Where'n blazes is my bat? Hey, big fella, I'll take your stick?

The Home Run Hitter—Looka here, you! Drop that bat! Leggo that stick! You leave that bat be, or I'll knock your roof off!

The Heavy Slugger—Aw, Whatcha so grouchy for? I'll pay you for your blamed old bat if I bust it!

The Home Run Hitter—Pay hell! You'd oughta know better! Everybody knows there's just so many hits in a bat, and if you get any there'll be just that many less left for me! Now, then! you put that bat back where you got it!

The Manager—As I was saying, boys, we gotta drop all these superstitions—

The Star Southpaw—All idiotic ideas, for mine! Who believes a lotta stuff that usta frighten our grandmothers?

The Manager—Lefty, you better warm up just a trifle. You work to-morrow.

The Star Southpaw—Who, me? Nix, nix, boss! Lemme work the day after!

The Manager—Why, what's wrong?

The Star Southpaw—What's wrong? Why, ain't to-morrow Friday? More'n that, ain't it the thirteenth of the month? And you want me to work on Friday, the thirteenth! Not this baby!

The First Baseman—Didja ever hear the like? Talk about your superstitious guys! Listen, Chief—can't you gimme some other room-mate than young Jibley, the college kid?

The Manager—What's wrong with him? Seems like a fine young fella to me!

The First Baseman—That may be, Chief—but, looka here—every night he throws his hat on the bed, and you know, as well as I do, that's the rottenest kind of luck for everybody in the room!

The Manager—Aw, forget these fool superstitions!

The Catcher—That's what I say. Some of you guys are always scared of signs, or omens, or such junk. As for me—holy howling mackerels, get him outa there!

The Manager—Get who outa where, you rummy?

The Catcher—Him, over there, in the box next to the bench! Look at him! A cross-eyed man, squintin' right down here on the lot of us! No wonder they got us 5 to 1, and it's only the second inning!

The Shortstop—Boss, I ain't exactly what you'd call in good shape. How 'bout lettin' me lay off? Look at this eye of mine!

The Manager—Yes, I see it. Where didja get it? Out hoppin' last night, I suppose, and started a fight with the natives—

The Shortstop—Nothin' like it, boss, nothin' like it! I'm eatin' my lunch, nice and peaceable, when what does I do but upset the salt cellar! and then, of course, I throws some salt over my left shoulder, and it happens to hit a guy at the next table. It hit him right in the eye, and what does he do but come over and give me this punch in the lamp just to even up! I can't see 'em if they come at me on the left side, boss—

The Manager—Oh, very well! Get outa my sight, you superstitious egg! Well, young man, what's eatin' you?

The Center Fielder—Say, Mr. Manager, I'm not superstitious. But I got common sense, and I know we're up against it. Last night, I dreamed about monkeys—

The Third Baseman—Ye-ah? And how did the manager's family look?

The Manager—Would you mind repeatin' that last crack out, real loud?

The Center Fielder—And you know, as well as I know, that when you dream of monkeys, the game's gone. Gone to blazes. So what's the use?

The Manager—I thought I had some fellers here that had somethin' above the shoulders but tusks and foolishness. I see I was wrong. Well, Biffton, where d'ya think you're goin'?

The Right Fielder—I'm up, ain't I? And the darned umpire's stept back into the shade, blamed near the stand. And I gotta walk around behind him, ain't I, if I expect to get any hits? So I gotta go clear around by the stand to pass back of the derned gorilla!

The Umpire—Say, you bunch of ossified descendants of King Tut, what's holdin' up this ball-game? Why doncha show some pep and energy?

The Manager—Forgive 'em, Umps. They're a lotta superstitious chimpanzees. They think everything that happens is a sign or an omen. That's what makes 'em so cussed slow this afternoon.

The Umpire—Are you guys still livin' in the Dark Ages? Are all of you still stuffed with foolishness and old women's ideas? Get in here and play ball! Ow! Ow! WOW! OOH!

The Manager—What's the matter, Umps?

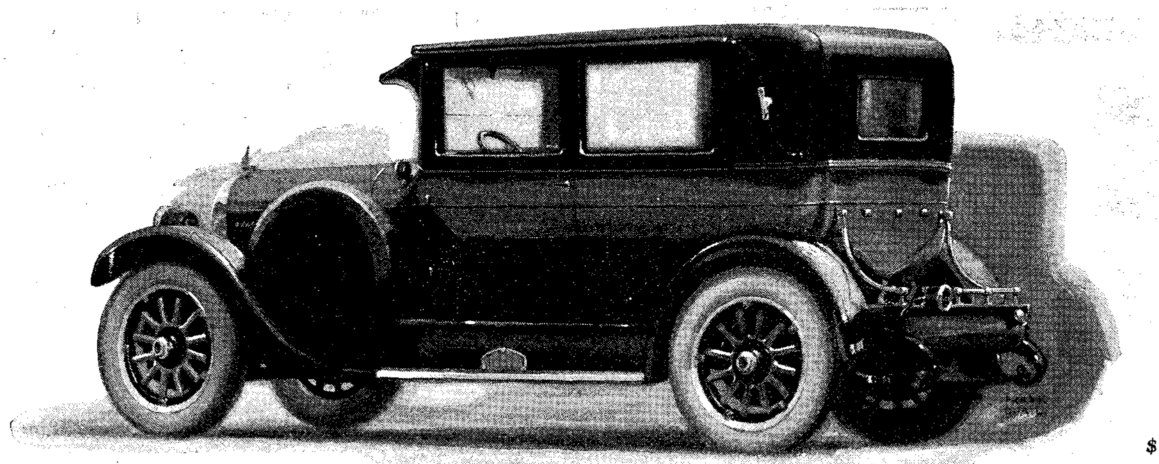
The Umpire—What's the matter? You concatenated jackass, cancha see what's the matter? I dropt my little pocket mirror outa my coat and it's busted into sixty pieces! And I won't have nothin' but bad luck for seven years! OW! OO! WOW! WOW!

The Manager—So help me Mike, the ump's as bad as all the rest of 'em! Every darn fool in the bunch just jammed full of superstition and blame folly! Full-grown men, and worse'n a lotta damfool savages! You'd oughta be ashamed of yourselves, every last one of ya! WOW! WHOO! What the hell!

The Second Baseman—What's the trouble, boss? What's wrong?

The Manager—What's wrong, says you? Why, you poor, pitiful, useless lump of nothing whittled down to a point, look at the black cat! Who let that cat in here? Right before my feet it ran—I saw it, I saw it! We won't win another game in three months! I saw it, I saw it! A black cat, a black cat! WOW! YOW! MURDER! WOW, WOW, WOW!

CURTAIN.



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Professional acclaim has already given the Chrysler Six the name, "the engineers' car."

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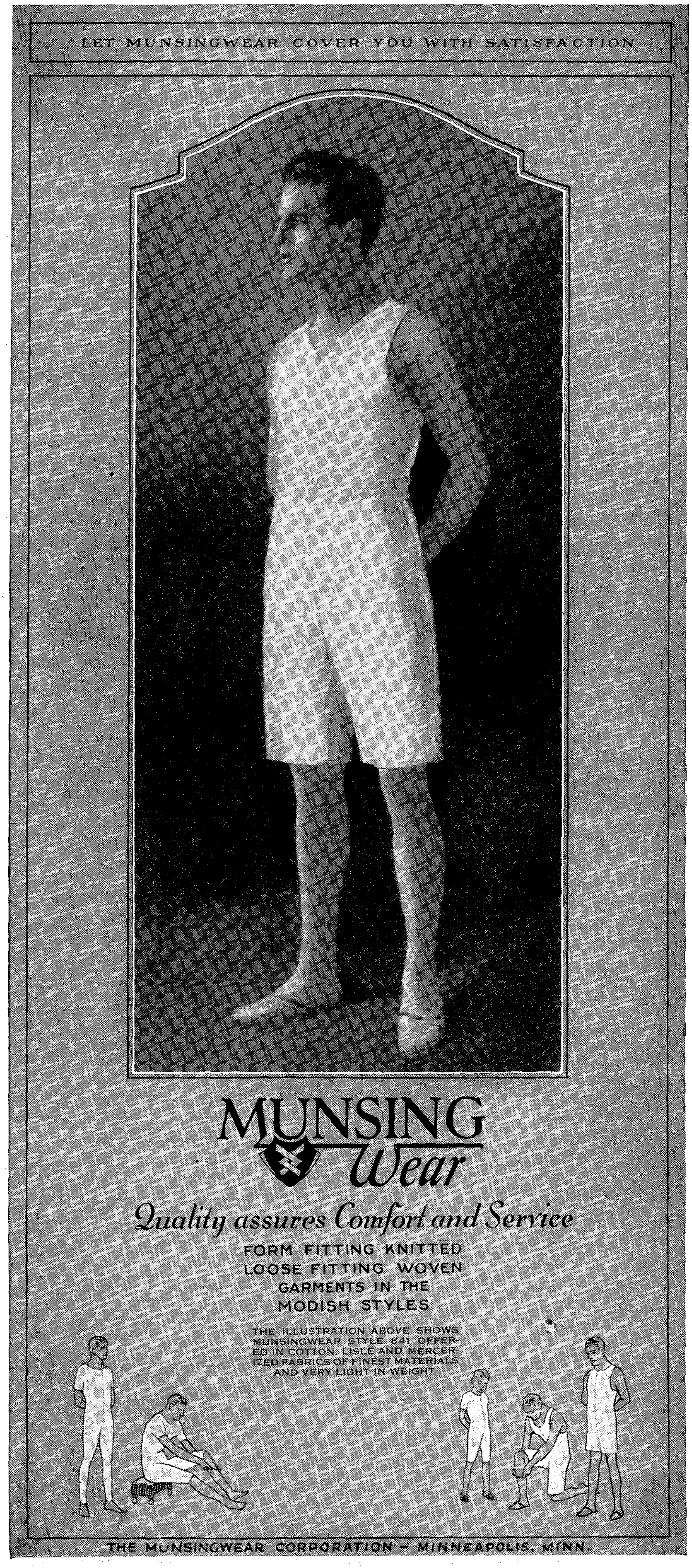

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

BIGGER AND BETTER GOLF-BALLS

THE duffer's howl for mercy, and a golf-ball big enough to hit, may be answered much sooner than any one would have expected, if we are to believe recent reports of sports editors. Not, of course, that any one has been listening to the duffer, they hasten to add. The cry for help apparently has come from the golf-clubs, for some means of cutting down the length of flight of the present lively 1.62 golf-ball. Golf-courses all over the country, as one sports editor puts it, "have been steadily lengthened under the lash of the 300 and 350 yard drive." Unless a curb is put on now, says he, this lengthening of courses, with ever-increasing cost for the necessary land may reach ruinous proportions.

Just back from Jekyl Island, Cornelius S. Lee, Secretary of the United States Golf Association recently reported that he and six other golfers, all handicap men, had spent about ten days in making unofficial tests of balls of varying weights and sizes. Good, bad, and indifferent golfers played a series of shots with golf-balls of all weights, sizes and makes, and the recommendations are reported to be decidedly in favor of a larger, lighter ball. According to Frank Kieran, writing in the New York *Tribune*, the recommendations will go to Howard F. Whitney, chairman of the Committee on Implements of the U. S. A. While no decision has been made, or is likely for some time to come, any change, says the writer "will be in the nature of a change to a lighter or larger ball, or both." For the past fifteen years, says he, the improvement in the manufacturing of balls, the increase in flight, and the added length to the roll have driven golf clubs to untold expenditures in the matter of lengthening courses. His summary of the situation continues as follows:

> A stop had to be made somewhere, and the adoption of the 1.62 standard in weight and diameter was the first result. Even this did not entirely stem the tide, for the manufacturers discovered that in making the standard ball under new methods the pellet flew further than ever. Hence the move to limit the ball within still more reasonable bounds, a matter which the U. S. G. A. Committee under Howard F. Whitney has under consideration at present.
>
> In this connection the remarks made by retiring President J. Frederic Byers at the recent annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. might be quoted: He said:
>
> "The most important and the most dangerous matter in the game to-day is the ball, which must be controlled and its length reduced. It is becoming necessary to build present-day courses 7,000 yards in length, and too much of a premium is being placed upon youth and strength instead of skill."
>
> The steel-shafted club is another matter which the committee on implements and ball has under consideration. It was

thought that the steel shaft was about to receive official recognition, but the report was premature and it now develops that there is considerable opposition to admitting it into respectable tournament company.

Drives of 300 yards and more, this same paper points out in another article, are made so frequently nowadays by the top-ranking players of the country as hardly to excite comment. The end was not yet in sight when the United States Golf Association started to take official recognition of the situation. The present golf-ball which, we are told, was adopted a few years ago, is called the 1.62-1.62. That is to say it is 1.62 ounces in weight, and 1.62 inches in diameter. While no definite steps toward discarding the old ball have been taken, yet Mr. Lee was quoted on his return from Jekyl Island as being sure that the matter will be taken up for legislative action, and that the old ball will then pass out of the golfing picture. From the New York *Times* we quote this statement of the case:

> It is Mr. Lee's personal opinion that the ball which will come nearest to restoring the proper balance between endurance and skill will be one that is 1.55 ounces in weight and 1.66 inches in diameter; in short, a lighter and bigger ball.
>
> An interesting point made by Secretary Lee was the fact that the limit of length has not yet been reached in the manufacture of the present 1.62 ball. According to the opinions of experts in the Bureau of Standards at Washington, the flight limit of the present ball is only 75 per cent. of its potential power. And so, if the mighty hitters of the present day are able to lash out 250 and 300 yard drives with the present ball, that is only three-fourths of the distance that refinements of manufacture might make possible unless some check is put on. Even now one or two ball makers have succeeded in bringing out balls that are advertised as being the "longest ever."

As soon as this point of view became widely known, there was an immediate reaction in golfing circles, observers pointed out. Several newspapers and magazines ran symposiums from famous professionals and experts in golf. Others took pains to get at the point of view of the average good golfer, whose objections to any change were freely exprest.

One such unofficial plebiscite has been running for some two months in the New York *Herald*, on the issue "Should the Golf Ball be Lighter?" Among those expressing an opinion were such prominent golfers as Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, Jesse Sweetser, Chick Evans, Walter Hagen, Tom Kerrigan, etc., officials of local golf associations, good average amateurs from cities as far scattered as Chicago, Youngstown, Portland, Augusta, Boston, and from golf clubs like Apawamis, Fox Hills, Sleepy Hollow, Greenwich, Pinehurst, Garden City, Lake Geneva, Siwanoy, Asbury Park, Lakeville, Philmont, Brookville, Westchester-Biltmore, Milburn, Westport, Engineers, Orange

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County, Winged Foot, Lido, Inwood, Huntington Bay, Pelham, etc. Professionals of many of these clubs also express opinions, so that the views, while perhaps more representative of the east than any other part of the country, may be taken as a fairly good cross-section of opinion among officials, experts, first-class amateurs, professionals and average duffers. A rough summing up of the opinion so far exprest shows about 67 per cent. of the amateurs against making any change in the present 1.62-1.62 ball, about 24 per cent. in favor of the change, and about 9 per cent. neutral. Among champions, experts, officials and writers, the figures work out something like 38½ per cent. against a change, 38½ per cent. for the lighter ball, and 23 per cent. undecided. Among the general run of professionals, the figures are 67 per cent. against the change, and 33 per cent. for it. Consolidating the votes, we get 57½ per cent. against a change, 30 per cent. in favor of the lighter ball, and 12½ per cent. undecided. It must be remembered that these figures are based on comparatively few votes and do not in any sense constitute a poll of the golfing public. They are, however, the nearest thing to it that has been taken in some time and may perhaps serve as the proverbial straws.

Curiously enough the best interest of the "duffer" is one of the principal arguments used on both sides. On one hand it is claimed that the lighter ball, by cutting down the length of the ball's flight, would rob the duffer of his only job—the occasional walloping drive. On the other hand it is claimed that the present high-powered ball, by lengthening out courses, turns the poor duffer's game into a long-distance hiking contest where he wears himself out. "Too much regulation by the United States Golf Association," is another cry heard on both sides. This feeling, incidentally, threatens to affect the question of punch-faced clubs, steel shafts, and larger sized cups, as well. "Let's have more freedom in the game," say many of the duffers as well as many of the professionals.

Gene Sarazen, P. G. A. Official and "Unofficial World" champion says: "You can put me on record as being against the lighter ball." He quotes Walter Hagen as saying: "The U. S. G. A. has been very busy making rules," and adds the following kick about smooth-faced clubs:

> They are not doing the right thing when they go ahead and bar slight punches. There is too much luck playing with smooth-faced clubs. The grass gets caught between the face and the ball and there is no telling where your shot will go. That has taken away all the beauty of playing a shot up to the pin. We are now starting to play the game with our putter from fifty yards from the green.

Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy backs him on the question of a lighter ball as follows:

> I believe the present ball is as near perfect as a golf-ball can be made, since it satisfies to a great extent all classes of golfers. If the ball were made lighter for the purpose of shortening the flight a professional golfer could easily attain approximately the same score, since he could use a spoon where he now uses a midiron, and a midiron where he now uses a mashie. The resulting total score would be the same.
>
> Most players, however, would probably need an extra shot to get home and thereby add several strokes to their score. The great majority of players score from 95 to 110, and several strokes added to this score would be most discouraging. I personally feel convinced that a lighter ball would hurt the game of golf and decrease the number of players.

Ninety per cent. of the persons now playing would vote against the displacement of the 1.62 ball, agrees another expert golfer, who believes that the agitation for one change after another is against the best interests of golf. He instances as well the cry for an enlargement of the cup. "Leave us alone," seems to be echoed in the following statement of an amateur from Portland, Maine, which he prefaces with the suggestion that the new rule should apply only to national and international championships where it would affect expert players who constitute less than 5 per cent. of all golfers:

> The U. S. G. A., or any other legislative body, has about the same chance to compel golfers to use a light, wind-drifting floater as it has to prevent the general use of steel shafts. The association that demands that golf-ball manufacturers make a perfectly balanced ball of the 1.62 specifications at an honest price will have the thanks and united support of 90 per cent. of all golfdom.

Jesse Sweetser, the famous Yale star, National Amateur Champion in 1922 and runner-up in 1923, heads the last of those in favor of the lighter ball. "All the fun" will eventually be taken out of the game, says he, by the present "long-distance pellet." His point, of course, is that the present-weight ball is going to be made longer and longer, thus increasing the length of courses everywhere accordingly. Here is the practical working out of the situation:

> Last year nearly every championship course I played measured close to 7,000 yards and the physical effort required to trudge thirty-six holes a day on such courses was a terrific strain. I feel sure that other courses will follow suit if no limit is set to the standard ball. Indications of this lie in the fact that new courses are growing up everywhere, the average length of which is over 6,500 yards.
>
> I do not mean to advocate a floater, as I feel that such a ball would be worse than the long one. What I advocate, and feel sure will come, is a ball just a bit larger and lighter than the present one, that will go a good 220 or 230 yards instead of 275 or 300, as so often happens these days. Distances is but relative, anyway, and once the golfers become accustomed

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

> to the new order of things they will derive just as much pleasure from lacing out a 220 yarder as they now derive from the longer wallops.
>
> Finally, the shorter ball will restore the middle-distance shots that have become all but a lost art, but which are a picturesque and intricate part of the game, besides making a round of eighteen holes a real pleasure instead of the long-distance hiking contest into which it is rapidly developing. I might add that this is the unanimous opinion of all Walker cup golfers and a lot of others I have heard.

Chick Evans, former national open and amateur champion, while not expressing any personal preference in the matter, gives us exactly what is hoped for the lighter ball in such an authoritative way that it carries with it an almost official ring:

> It seems to be generally understood that the standard of the ball will not be changed this year. Too much money has been invested in it, and a sudden change will do a great injustice to the manufacturers, who have done so much for golf, not only in the way of providing it with better balls, but other equipment as well.
>
> The ideal ball means a ball which will not require the courses to be constantly adjusted. It is undenied that the first step will be to lighten the present ball. And the first change may be to make it 1.52. In my opinion the players will not notice much difference in the two balls when playing with the wind or in a calm, but they will notice a great deal of difference when playing against the wind.
>
> If this does not meet the expectations of the officials they might make the ball larger, and if that fails they will probably prohibit the centering of the ball. It is this liquid core, contracting and expanding with weather and movement, that so greatly increases the speed of the ball. Any golfer may notice that the ball will be livelier on the fourth hole, when it is well in use, than it was at the first. While of course it can not get beyond a certain speed there is a tendency to increase in liveliness as you go on with your game.
>
> What the manufacturers and golf officials are hoping to give the golfers of the country is a ball that will bring back more science to the game. It may have less run to it and players may be obliged to sacrifice fifteen or twenty yards of their longest shot
>
> Officials think that this ball will be neither a sinker nor a floater, nor too large nor too small. They want a ball which is good for the older fellows, too, realizing that they have a few rights that manufacturers ought to respect.

A study of these various opinions, much tho they disagree in detail, seems to show a general current of opinion among golfers which may be summarized as follows:

1. There is too much regulation in golf
2. Golf clubs can not stand any lengthening of their present courses.
3. Everybody claims to have the best interests of the duffer at heart.
4. At present the gaps between the expert, the "good" golfer and the duffer are widening.
5. Everybody loves to hit a "screamer."

LIMITS OF EDUCATION BY RADIO

RADIO is prest into service to impress the public with the excellence of the new kind of education offered at an old institution, Antioch College, by its president, Arthur E. Morgan, the engineer who made Dayton, Ohio, safe from future floods and thus revolutionized flood-prevention engineering. When he laid his plans for the $35,000,000 conservancy project to protect Dayton, as explained some time ago in these columns, he found engineering opinion of the country almost unanimously against him. Morgan invited engineers to come to Dayton at his expense and go over his plans. They came in droves—and almost to a man they went away satisfied that he had found a simple, logical way to prevent floods. Now Mr. Morgan has undertaken an even more difficult task—nothing short of a revolution of American educational methods. Says Harry A. Mount, writing in *Popular Radio* (New York):

Charles W. Eliot has called Mr. Morgan's new project "the most interesting experiment in education going on in this country." Again there is a hard fight to build up interest in and knowledge of a new project. Mr. Morgan has found a new ally. We may find, when he has finished this job, that he has not only revolutionized higher education, but the use of radio for educational purposes as well. There are going to be no tiresome speeches on educational methods from station WRAV (those are the call letters). Nor will there be any courses broadcast for volunteer students.

Why?

"Because," said Mr. Morgan, "nobody would listen to them. No one in our family listens to long talks by radio, unless they are of extraordinary interest.

"We have a serious subject to present to an audience which will walk out on us if we broach a serious subject. How can we do it? Well, the body of our programs will be made up of music. Occasionally we will have a short talk by one of the teaching staff—not longer than five minutes—on some current topic in the day's news; not just a summary, but an interpretation.

"We are planning no courses of study for broadcasting. I do not believe it is at present possible to obtain an education in that way. Education is not merely accumulated knowledge; it is *coordinated* knowledge. That can best be obtained at school. Let me illustrate:

"The usual course in obtaining an education is first to study the cultural subjects—literature, sociology, languages and the like—with perhaps a smattering of chemistry and physics. The student next takes a technical course, in which he becomes proficient in his chosen profession. Finally he enters professional life, and no one will deny, I think, that his education is not complete until he has developed practical judgment.

"Now, one might as well decide to exercise the arms for a year to develop them, and then exercise the legs for a year. Mental development as well as physical goes on *all over* at the same time. I know professional men who are fine technicians but who

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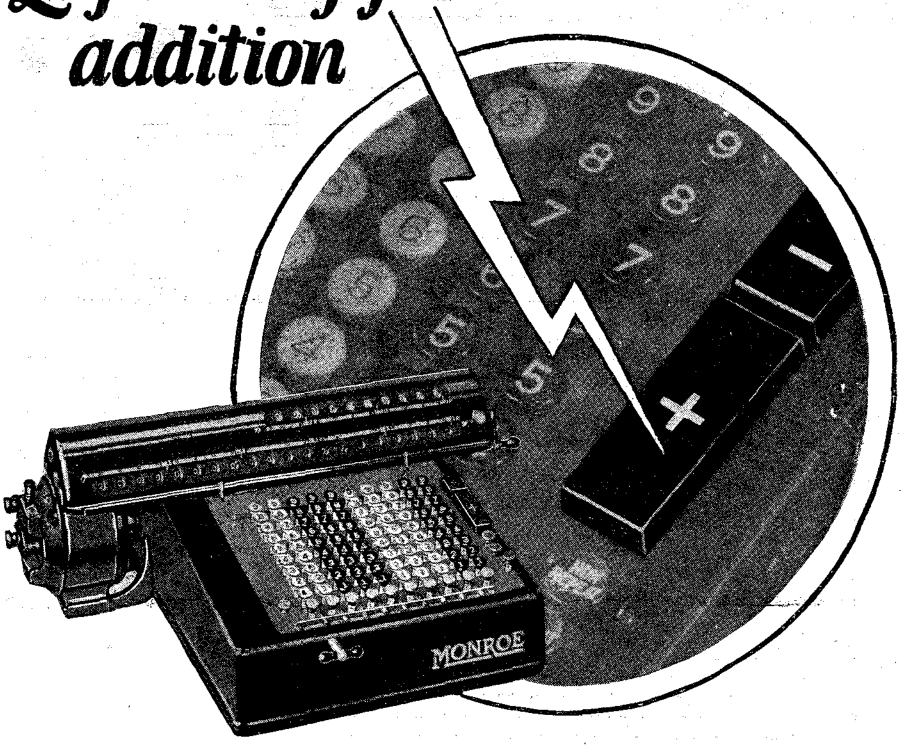

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are flat failures in their relations with other men and women. Such men are the natural products of our tandem system of education, and they are not educated. We are not going to try to educate people by radio, but we are going to try to create a desire for education, and we are going to try to 'sell' the public our idea of what an education is."

The Antioch College experiment in education was fully described in our issue for November 17.

SOLVING THE MYSTERY OF THE AURORA

APPARENTLY we now know exactly what causes the "northern lights." That they are due to the discharge of electricity through the rarefied upper atmosphere has long been known, but it has never been possible to reproduce them exactly in the laboratory. It has now been found that crystals of solidified nitrogen, when bombarded by cathode rays, show the phenomena hitherto lacking, and it seems certain that frozen nitrogen particles in the intense cold of the outer atmosphere are the cause of many of the lovely features of the lights. We read in the New York *World*, in a London dispatch:

> Until now there has been no satisfactory explanation for the phenomenon known as the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights For a long time they were regarded as the specter of a hypothetical gas, a tenuous mixture of hydrogen and helium, which was assumed to exist in the upper atmosphere. This gas was called Geocoronium, because the spectrum bore a close resemblance to the spectrum of the sun's corona.
>
> In the winter of 1912 Lars Begard, Professor of Physics at the University of Christiania, made a special photographic investigation into the Northern Lights He came to the conclusion that the pale blue and violet rays were due to nitrogen that was being bombarded by electric rays emitted by the sun. But the spectrum also had a darker green line for which he was unable to account.
>
> About a year ago he again took up his investigations and received a subsidy from the Norwegian Government which enabled him to carry out some very elaborate and expensive research. He succeeded in identifying at least thirty out of thirty-five lines in the spectrum as being due to nitrogen, so that the Geocoronium theory could be abandoned.
>
> He found that the green line reached its greatest intensity nearest the earth, but its true nature remained a mystery.
>
> As he could not conceive that nitrogen gas of sufficient density could exist at such a height as to produce a luminosity so brilliant as the Aurora Borealis, he came to the conclusion that the nitrogen was not present in the form of a gas but in the form of a fine dust made up of infinitesimally minute crystalline particles that were kept suspended by electric charges.
>
> The temperature one or two hundred miles above the surface of the earth approaches the absolute zero—that is to say—

—.273 degrees C. In such a temperature tenuous nitrogen would condense into crystals, such as those imagined by Begard.

To find confirmation of his tentative assumptions, Begard tried to reproduce artificially the conditions on which they were based. He went to Leyden and worked in the famous laboratory of the Dutch scientist, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, a winner of the Nobel Prize, who in the year 1908 succeeded in liquefying helium at a temperature of —271.95 degrees C.

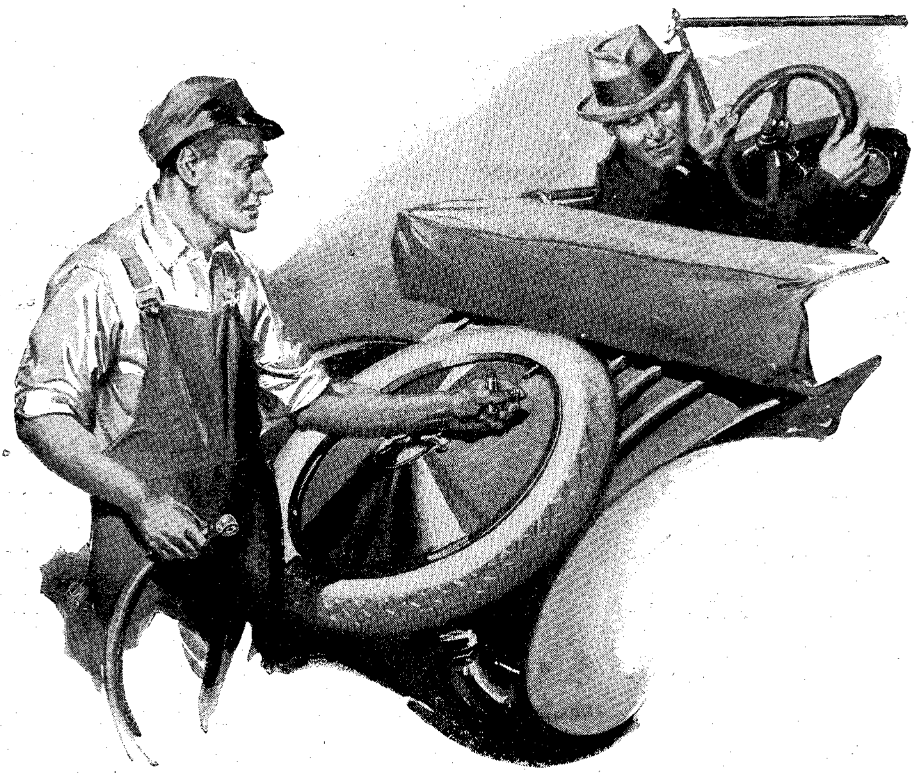
Nitrogen freezes at —210 degrees C. With the help of liquid hydrogren Begard was able to reach this temperature, and produced a thin plate of solid nitrogen. He subjected this plate to cathode rays of varying swiftness, and found that with a certain swiftness the spectrum was identical with that of the Northern Lights.

Even the green line, which may now be taken as characteristic of the solid nitrogen spectrum, was present. It would therefore seem that the mystery of the Northern Lights has been solved at last.

CHEMICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MOTOR IMPROVEMENT

THE chemist is taking a hand in the solution of some of the problems that distress the motorist. We hear alarming things about the rapidly diminishing native stocks of petroleum. And so the chemist offers to the automotive engineer a word of advice in some of his special problems, particularly in respect to carburation. Dr. A. C. Fieldner, of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has conducted a series of analyses of exhaust gases which show that 20 to 30 per cent. of the gasoline consumed by motor vehicles in general use is wasted by incomplete combustion in the form of carbon monoxid. Says a contributor to *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia):

> Part of the waste is due to the carelessness of the driver of the car. Dr. George Granger Brown, of the University of Michigan, points out that an automobile should be more nearly fool-proof. And, to show that it is entirely possible and feasible to save fuel by a self-regulating carburetor, he built one, and proved his point by increasing mileage from 25 to more than 100 per cent.
>
> This carburetor is so designed that when the throttle is moved a gasoline valve moves in unison. The mixture outlet and the air inlet are calibrated so that the suction in the mixing chamber is constant when the engine is running under normal conditions. When a load greater than normal is added the suction is decreased so that more gasoline and less air enters the chamber. Thus the carburetor delivers a definite mixture of gas and air for each condition of temperature and load.
>
> Another triumph of the chemist is in the newly discovered "anti-knock" compounds of Messrs. Thomas Midgley, Jr., and T. A. Boyd, of Dayton, Ohio. These men have found that the knock or detonation, which is so distressing to the driver of a car when it is laboring on a grade or pulling a heavy load, is not due, as was supposed, to preignition or to carbon in the engine, but is a characteristic of the motor fuel.
>
> They have discovered also that certain chemical compounds introduced into the



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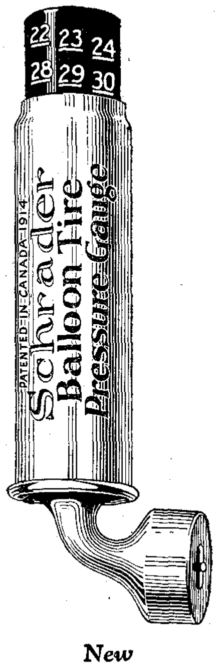

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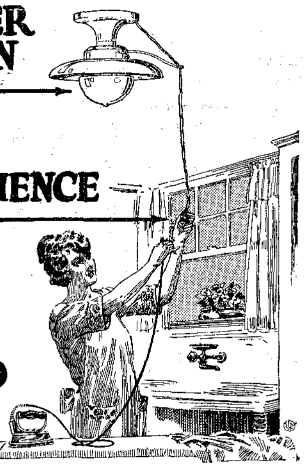

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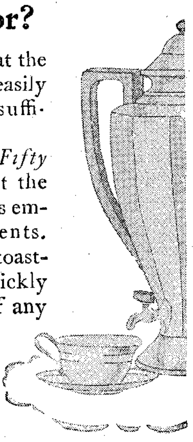

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

fuel will eliminate the knocking characteristic. And that means that motors of much higher compression ratio may be used; and that, in turn, means that much greater power can be developed per given quantity of fuel. Among the anti-knock compounds are diethyl selenite, tetraethyl lead, iodin, and compounds of tin, tellurium and nitrogen. It also was found that the knock can be increased or accelerated by other compounds, among them bromin and oxygen.

Concerning the future petroleum supply, Dr. Van H. Manning, former director of the United States Bureau of Mines, now director of research for the American Petroleum Institute, is conducting studies in the various problems of making better use of the petroleum we have. These include "cracking" processes and other means of getting greater yields of fuels and lubricants and the study of substitutes. A special committee of the American Chemical Society is working with Dr. Manning.

One of the results in prospect is the recovery of a motor fuel from the residue from crude petroleum distillation, which a newly discovered chemical process promises.

Dr. Ralph H. McKee, of Columbia University, assures the world that there are deposits of oil shale in America which will yield fuel and lubricants in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of many generations.

THE MONKEY AND THE WEIGHT AGAIN

THE intriguing problem of what will happen when a monkey climbs up a rope passing over a pully and counterweighted to balance him exactly, as quoted recently from *Science* in these columns, has stirred up the mathematicians, several of whom have written to that paper about it. Its inventor, we are told by R. C. Archibald of Brown University, was no less a person than Charles L. Dodgson, better known as "Lewis Carroll," author of "Alice in Wonderland," and in his more serious moments an English university expert in logic and mathematics. The problem is exactly what we might expect from the immortal creator of the Cheshire cat, the Mad Hatter and the Red Queen, not to mention the Walrus, the Carpenter, the Slithy Toves, and others too numerous to mention but never to be forgotten. Dodgson propounded the monkey question in 1893, and it had a sufficiently important history to be written up in *The American Mathematical Monthly* in 1921. One correspondent, William F. Rigge, not content with mathematical treatment, actually tried the experiment, altho not with a live monkey. He writes:

It may be of interest to mention the practical test to which the writer put it a little over six years ago. A clockwork monkey driven by a spring and weighing 240 grams was counterpoised over the nine-inch pulley of a fine Atwood's machine. When the thread holding the last wheel in the train was burned, it climbed

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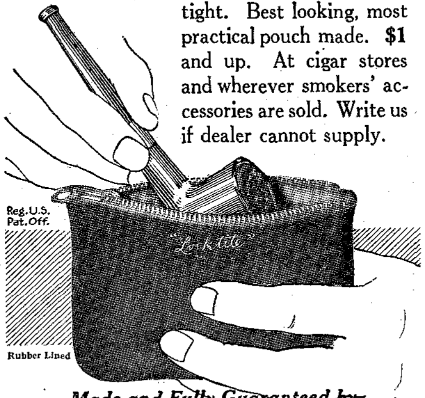

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BOYOGRAPHIES

Ross Bissell is one of many boys who get fun and profit out of their after-school hours by using them to build up routes of customers for THE LITERARY DIGEST. *These boys gain valuable experience in simple business practice—meeting people, making sales, writing little business letters, and preparing brief reports. Many of them have bank accounts to which they add regularly.*

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The Literary Digest
C-21 Junior Sales Division
354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

80 centimeters in a minute, while the counterpoise remained stationary. An account of this was published in *School Science and Mathematics* in December, 1917.

This statement remained unchallenged for two years, when in the same journal in December, 1919, Wilbert A. Stevens asserted that friction was to blame for the fact that the counterpoise did not rise with the monkey. This appeared rather doubtful because one-fifth of a gram was sufficient to destroy the equilibrium, and when the pulley was replaced by a balance, ten milligrams deflected the beam when the monkey and its counterpoise were attached. When the monkey started to climb, the counterpoise did go up for a moment, but it came down again and oscillated about its zero position with decreasing amplitudes. The experiment was then repeated with the clockwork monkey climbing ten times as fast as before, and then both monkey and counterpoise went up together.

Launcelot Andrews, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, writes that in the discussion of this problem in *Science*, a necessary condition has been omitted from the statement, namely, the relative distances of the monkey and the weight from the pulley. He says:

> Whatever this ratio may be, the effect of the action of the monkey in passing the rope through his hands must be precisely the same as that which would be produced by a shrinkage of the rope. That is, the tension will be the same in all parts of the rope. If the weight is five feet and the monkey ten feet from the pulley at the start, the weight will reach the pulley while the monkey is still five feet from it. If both parties are ten feet from the pulley at the start, the monkey, when he reaches the pulley, will have passed twenty feet of rope through his hands, under a tension of ten pounds. That is, he will have expended twice the energy that would have been required, if the weight had been held motionless. As regards the influence of the inertia of the moving body (touched upon at the end of the article) it is evident that the energy expended at the beginning of the ascent to acquire velocity will be restored at the end of the trip as the velocity is gradually reduced to zero.

The Question.—Col. Edward H. R. Green said at a dinner in his South Dartmouth country house: "The more revolutions there are, the fewer titled foreigners will carry our rich girls off to Europe. A New York girl said to her father the other day: 'Didn't I hear Count de Coldirodi's voice? Where is he?' 'He and I have just had a conference,' the girl's father answered, 'and he is now in the library figuring out whether he loves you or not.' "—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

Bouquets or Brickbats?—STAGE MANAGER—"Go forward man; can't you hear them crying, 'Author! Author!' "

TIMID PLAYWRIGHT—"J-just so. B-but what are their—ah—intentions?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Ring General.—TEACHER—"Who was the greatest fighter in the Civil War?"

EAST SIDE KID—"Dis here now Battler Gettysboig."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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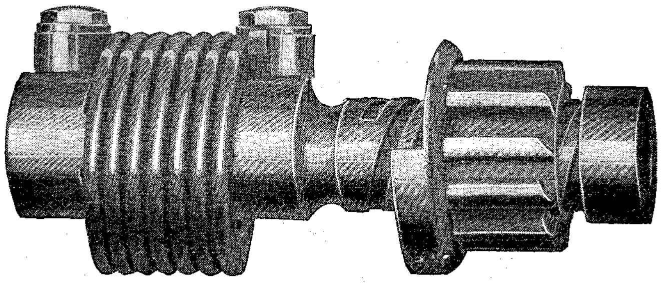

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BEGINNING TAX-REDUCTION AT HOME

"THE WAY TO REDUCE TAXES is to reduce them, and the place to begin is right in the vicinage where the outlay is the heaviest and can most easily be cut down." This is the comment of the New York *Times* on the successful effort of the farmers in Thurston County, Nebraska, to cut down their local taxes. As H. L. Keefe tells the story in the current *Farm and Fireside* (New York), this is what was accomplished by the activity of the Nebraska taxpayers:

> It saved the county around $30,000 on the one item of bridges alone.
>
> It secured cuts of from 8 to 20 per cent. in the local taxes in individual precincts.
>
> It increased the amount of property returned from 12 to 20 per cent. in years when the valuations were generally falling, thereby reducing taxes for the man who had always been honest in making his return.
>
> Best of all, the net result was a feeling of confidence and general satisfaction, instead of mistrust, unrest and suspicion.

Mr. Keefe, who is President of the Nebraska State Farm Bureau Federation, goes on to tell in an interview how this was brought about. The first thing was to find where the tax money went, so charts were prepared showing in each school district what every man paid on $1,000 actual valuation. "There was not any hedging or guessing, here was everything in black and white." In school district No. 13, for instance, it was "$3.50 for State taxes; $4.09 for county taxes; $15.50 for school district No. 13, and $6.50 for the village of Walthill." Then "each of these was subdivided off to show even somewhat minor expenditures." Public meetings were held all over the county, and the first thing learned was "that most of the tax expenditures were for things directly under control of the people." That is—

> Politicians had sometimes talked as if the State capitol, the State Government, the university and normal schools, the State institutions for dependents, State roads—as if these things were taking the money. But if we had cut out all of these things altogether where I lived, it would have decreased our tax bill only about 10 per cent. The largest expenditures were concentrated right down in our own communities, in matters over which the people had the most intimate control themselves.
>
> We found that there were wide variations in different parts of our own county, and that taxes in individual school districts varied all the way from $10.50 to $30.20 on $1,000 valuation.

When the people began to find these things out, we are told, attendance at the annual school district meetings greatly increased. Ways were found to economize on management, salaries, and the purchase of supplies; "in this way cuts varying from 8 to 20 per cent. were effected in the taxes of individual districts."

This accomplished, "the next big thing was to discover hidden property which was escaping taxation throughout the county."

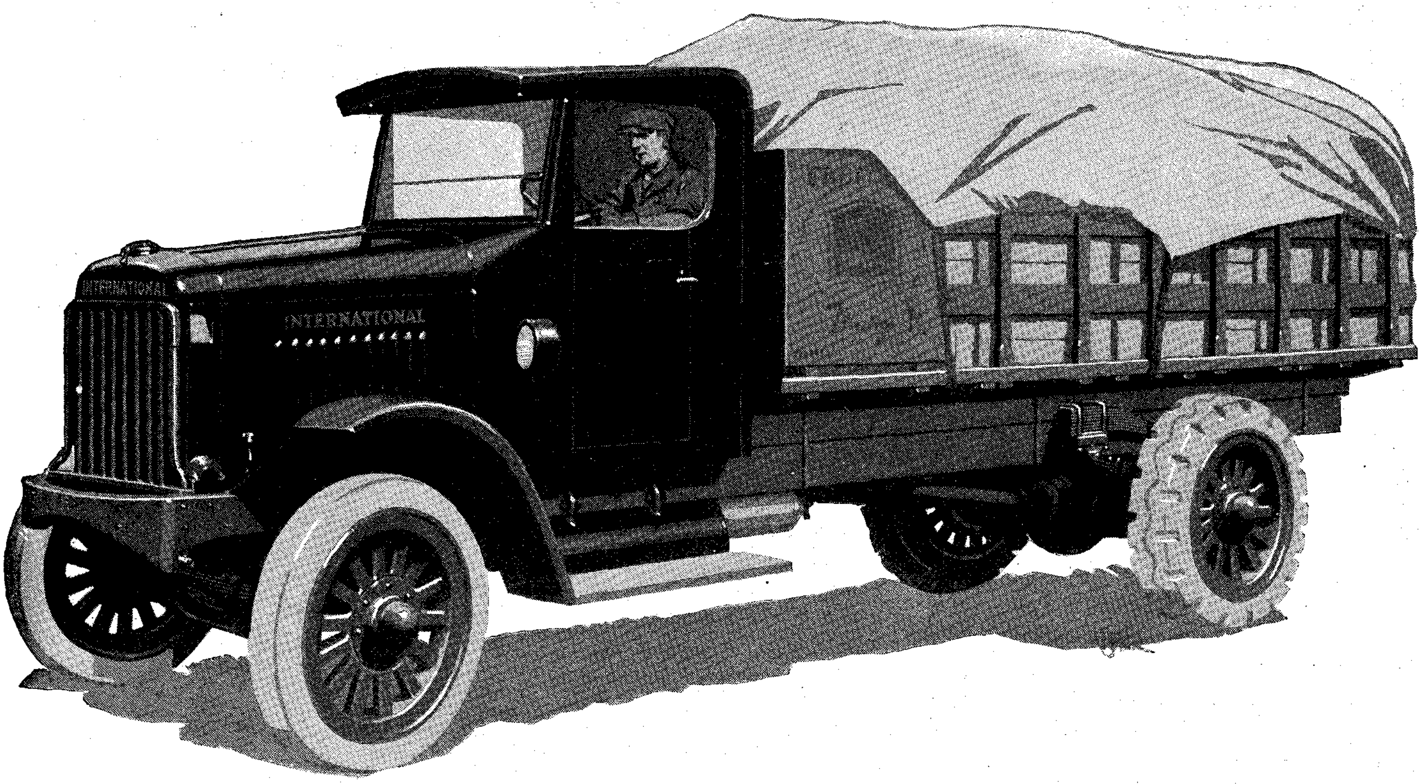
> Our tax system has always been so constituted that the man who is honest about turning in his property at its rightful value indirectly pays the tax of the man who just forgets that he is quite so well off when the tax assessor comes around. You know an assessor hates to raise a rumpus with his next-door neighbor, and too often a whole lot of things do not appear at all on the tax books.
>
> So the tax committee decided to give the community another shock, and something to talk about for months afterward. We hired a couple of men to go down to the county offices and copy off of the books the amount of property which each man in the county had turned in. We had blanks printed where each man's name could be listed with the value of his cattle, horses, automobiles, jewelry, in fact everything that he owned, according to the figures he had given the assessor. These blanks were compiled with the names in alphabetical order. Then we proceeded to paste these blanks up in the post-office, banks, stores, and other public places, right in the man's own communities. You can imagine what interesting reading they made. War bulletins from the World War never proved half as interesting.
>
> Of course no one had any reason to complain unless he had been concealing something, and then it wasn't good policy to talk. There was nothing to prevent people "kidding" one another.
>
> "Say, what about that diamond ring o' yours, you've been bragging so much about," I heard one young fellow jibe another. "Well, you told me it was worth $200, and it ain't nothin' o' the sort. Here's your own figures and it's worth just $25."
>
> "But look at that hunting outfit o' yourn," the other fellow replied. "That fine dog, your gun—you said the gun alone cost $150—why, the whole outfit comes to only $25. Right there's your own figures."
>
> What do you suppose happened a year or so later?
>
> The actual returns of property increased in the various precincts from 12 to 20 per cent., notwithstanding that it was between years when everything was supposed to be going down. This simply meant that the honest man had ceased to be penalized for being honest in turning in his property.

The next chapter in Mr. Keefe's story has to do with bridges. A cloudburst in 1920 destroyed scores of bridges in Thurston County. "Following a county-wide insistence on replacement, the commissioners declared an emergency levy for new bridges." And right here is where these farmers embattled in the cause of tax-reduction "saved around $30,000 and since have caused other counties to scrutinize matters of this sort more carefully." It seems that "after the bridge contract had been let and the bridges were going in, there was a frequent allowing of county warrants on the contract in excess of funds on hand, and these warrants were naturally registered at 7 per cent. interest." People began to be alarmed over the number of these warrants and over the lack of available records showing just how things were standing. When the Farm Bureau took hold there was a balance of $22,671.85 unpaid on sixty completed bridges costing altogether $131,898.77. The Farm Bureau appointed a committee of taxpayers to investigate, and an engineer was engaged. They went to work:

> During five days more than eighty bridges were visited. Bolts, washers, and it might even be said spikes and nails, were counted. Then the charges made by the bridge company were carefully checked. In some cases where the bridge company appeared to have charged too little, something was added, but in most cases deductions were made. Here the deductions exceeded what was added by $7,665.50. Bear in mind that we were not finding any fault with the bridges, but only with the cost. The bridge company agreed to this reduction.
>
> A little later we discovered statements for twenty incomplete bridges. We went through these in the same way and here we made a net reduction of $6,125.47. The bridge company again promptly agreed to this reduction.
>
> Then we were able to secure another reduction of $11,576.08, because we were able to show that the cost of material had come down since the first of the bridges was built. This made a total of $33,593.97.
>
> Since our bridge experience other counties in Nebraska have been doing some checking up, and we have been building some of our own bridges.

The conclusion of the writer is that, after all "you determine your own taxes. If you check up to see what you are spending your money for, either you are going to admit that you are satisfied or you are going to find a way to make a reduction." In his opinion—

> The biggest thing that we accomplished in our county was not the saving of more than $30,000 on the bridges nor the cuts in taxes in the various school districts, nor the resurrection of much hidden property. The biggest thing was that the people found out that the question of taxes rested with themselves.



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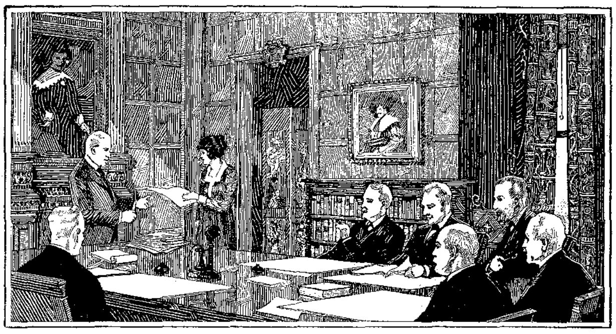

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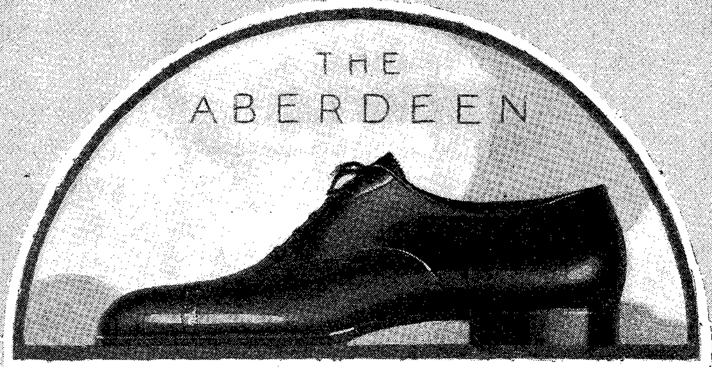

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

WHEN A FIRST MORTGAGE BOND IS REALLY SAFE

"A FIRST mortgage on real estate is the safest kind of investment," is a statement frequently heard, but Vice-President W. F. Finley of the Cleveland Trust Company would like to point out that "simply because a bond is labeled a first-mortgage bond does not mean that it is a safe investment and is worth 100 cents on the dollar." In recent years, we are reminded, "so-called first-mortgage securities of doubtful value" have been sold to the public in several of our large cities. Therefore, Mr. Finley thinks, "it is high time that the investing public awakened to the fact that they must use care and discrimination in purchasing real-estate mortgage securities." And in *The Cleveland Trust Monthly*, Vice-President Finley offers this practical advice:

The first essential is to learn the merchantable value of the property and determine what percentage of this value the bond issue represents. The law that governs the investment of savings bank deposits prohibits loans on real estate in excess of 60 per cent. of a fair appraisal. A bond issue in excess of 60 per cent. of the valuation of the property, therefore, should not be classed as a conservative investment.

It is highly important that this appraisal be made by recognized real-estate authorities, who through years of training and experience are able to appraise property. These appraisers, in determining the valuation, take into consideration not only the physical value of the property, and its location, but also whether the property is in a location in which values are enhancing or decreasing.

The appraisers must also determine whether the improvements are adequate and whether the surrounding territory is of such a character that the income will be maintained. They must determine by investigation whether the rentals received conform with rentals obtained in buildings similarly located. They must determine whether the physical value conforms to the earning value. If not, an adjustment must be made.

For instance, experience has proved that a non-fireproof apartment building must show a gross income of at least 15 per cent. to warrant an adequate return on the investment. For example, an apartment valued at $100,000 must show gros rental of $15,000 per year. If it doe not make such a showing, even tho the building and land actually cost this amount, the appraisers would not be justified in placing that value on it. Experience has also demonstrated the fac that the true earnings of property should be at least two and one-half times the greatest annual interest charge on the bonds.

Besides these safeguards, the wise investor in mortgage securities will dea only with a bank or a responsible bon house with an organization having long experience and training in the handling of mortgages.

THE STOCK-TICKER VIEW-POINT IN BUSINESS

IN proof of the assertion that business often takes its cue from the stock market, a writer in the New York *American* recently quoted the statement that "uneasiness in automobile trade circles has increased three hundred per cent. as the motor shares continued under steady pressure during the past fortnight." This is the sort of thing that led a writer on the financial page of the New York *Herald*—just before Mr. Munsey sold that paper to the New York *Tribune*—to expatiate on the fact that business nowhere thinks in terms of the stock market so completely as in the United States. Just now—for conditions have not changed notably since the article was written—industry is in fairly good shape, tho without much speculative forward ordering. This, we are told, "is a good state of things." But the speculator chafes over it. He wants to make money by discounting momentous changes in the future, whether for better or for worse. So he is constantly raising the question what next? And it is this speculator's question which in turn is said to produce an uneasiness in business circles that the writer in the New York paper considers quite unwarranted. This he defines as "the stock-ticker point of view in business." He continues:

> It is this state of mind, this speculative restlessness, the stock-ticker point of view which is causing so many people's imaginations to buzz around the Federal Reserve system and its huge store of potential credit. Like Bismarck when he rode through London, they think—"*Was für plunder!*" Many doubtless do not formulate the thought very distinctly to themselves, but disguise it in various better sounding phrases. Many people, in perfectly good faith, think that these reserves might be used to lower the interest rates without inflating prices, but they do not stop to analyze the process clearly enough to see that such a thing is impossible. The speculator, pure and simple, does not dread inflation. He has nothing to fear from it, for to him it means merely more opportunity for profits. It has made in Europe a class of new rich by transferring to them the property of the middle-class. This, in fact, is what it always does when carried far enough. Conceivably it could do so here.
>
> The stock-ticker point of view as to business is a phenomenon which is almost peculiar to the United States. Nowhere else in the world, as Keynes points out, have the relations of stock prices, credit supply, commodity prices, volume of product, and so forth, been more intensively studied than here. Nowhere else, perhaps, is the business cycle phenomenon better understood or more closely followed by business men. Economically illiterate we were, no doubt, and economically illiterate we still may be, but we are not so economically illiterate as we used to be, and we are steadily becoming better informed—even tho there is yet much for us to learn. Nevertheless, much of our thought concerns itself with the stock market, more,

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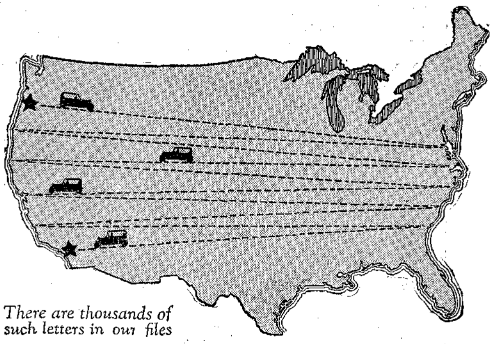

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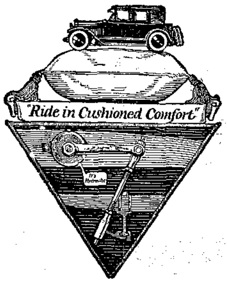

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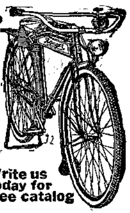

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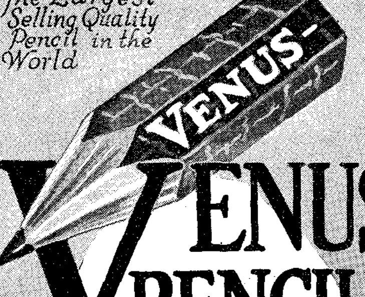

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

probably, than is the case with people in other countries, and we think of business more in terms of stock prices than they do.

This is not necessarily an evil thing. In part it comes from a keen understanding of the intimate relationship that exists between the stock market and the country's business. In part it comes from the very nature of our people and their traditional urge to see what lies beyond. Where it becomes an evil thing is where it leads us to make the stock market the main test of policies and measure results mainly by their immediate result on stock prices. Not everything is good that puts stock prices up, nor is everything bad that depresses them. Yet that is the way in which too many people seem to judge of measures and events. In the long run the stock market is always right—but the stock market does not determine the course of business; it merely foretells it. To tamper with the barometer, as Albert Strauss once said, is not to control the weather.

Our position is one of extraordinary interest to those who are studying business phenomenon. Never before, probably, have we contrived to attain to genuine prosperity with people in general still so careful in their commitments. The sharp experiences of 1920 are serving us well and our school fees have not, it seems, been wholly wasted. Every one seems to have a wholesome respect for the commodity price-level. In prosperous times there is always new construction work in progress, sometimes more, sometimes less. Railroad demands and delayed building construction played a large part in last year's activities. They will doubtless continue to do so this year.

What next? asks the speculator. Are we going to maintain our present equilibrium of prices, wages, costs and volume—that is, our present prosperity—or is it going to be disturbed by speculative inflation? It is a nice problem.

THE MISSOURI PARADISE FOR BUILDING WORKERS

BUILDING labor in St. Louis is the highest paid in the world, we are told in the real estate section of the New York *Herald Tribune*. The champion money-getters are, as almost everywhere, the bricklayers, but in St. Louis the pick-and-shovel gang is said to be "not far behind the top-notchers." As we read:

The latest figures from that city show common labor is paid $1.10 an hour, which is only 65 cents less than bricklayers are earning there. New York bricklayers get $1.50 an hour. St. Louis's hodcarriers are paid from $1.15 to $1.25 an hour, carpenters $1.50 to $1.60, hoisting engineers from $1.50 to $1.71, and structural iron-workers from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour. The average hourly wage of common building labor in this country is 55 cents. It was 54 cents an hour for the nine months ending March. Building contractors in St. Louis may be forced to increase the pay of pick-and-shovel workers.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 2.—Settlement of the Newcastle Consulate dispute between Great Britain and the United States is announced, the British Government having withdrawn charges that the former American Consular officers at Newcastle had exceeded their consulate authority.

In a speech before the Chamber of Deputies Premier Poincaré reiterates his determination not to evacuate the Ruhr except in proportion to reparations payments by Germany.

April 3.—The Chamber of Deputies gives the new Poincaré government a vote of confidence, 408 to 151, on the Premier's policy of "Republican union and national concord for reparations, economy and security."

April 4.—By a vote of 327 to 201, Premier Poincaré's pensions bill, defeat of which caused his recent downfall, is adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

April 5.—Alleged threats against the lives of French officers and civilian employees in the Ruhr are followed by the arrest of 60 people in the Rhineland and the Ruhr. It is charged that wholesale assassination was planned.

A riot occurs in Granada, Nicaragua, between partizans of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, former Minister to the United States, and candidate for the Presidency, and partizans of Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Foreign Minister, who is also a candidate for the Presidency. Several persons are reported killed or wounded.

April 6.—Two Americans, George B. de Long of New York, and Robert Louis Coleman of San Francisco, are waylaid and murdered on the Tirana-Scutari highroad in Albania. The Albanian Government declares martial law and begins search for the bandits.

The Bulgarian high court has ordered all Communist property in Bulgaria confiscated and all Communist cooperative institutions closed, says a dispatch from Belgrade.

April 7.—The Labor Government is defeated on its rent-restriction bill, which would place the burden of paying unemployed tenants' rent on the local poor law authorities, who would be recouped by the State, but Prime Minister MacDonald does not consider this a test of confidence and therefore does not resign.

With two-thirds of the total election results available, an overwhelming victory for Premier Mussolini and the Fascisti is assured.

April 8.—The report of the committee of International Experts headed by Gen. Charles B. Dawes, of the United States, appointed by the Reparations Commission to balance the German budget and stabilize German currency, is said to have been accepted by the French Government.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., of Boston, has been appointed League of Nations High Commissioner of Hungary, it is announced in a dispatch from Geneva. Mr. Smith is a financial attorney.

Two of the bandits who murdered George B. de Long and Robert Louis Coleman, American citizens, in Albania, have been

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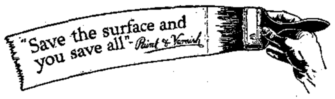
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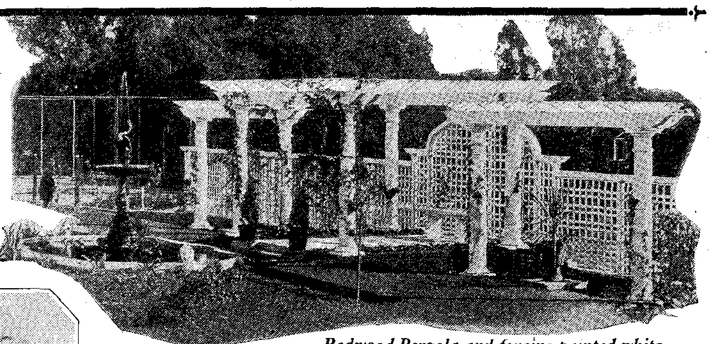
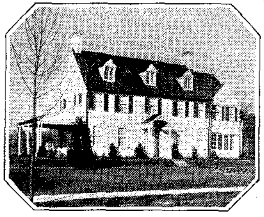


Redwood Pergola and fencing painted white



Redwood siding painted white.
Residence, Plainfield, N. J.
McIlvain & Roberts, Architects

Exterior of Redwood.
Residence at Minneapolis, Minn.
Everett Addy, Architect

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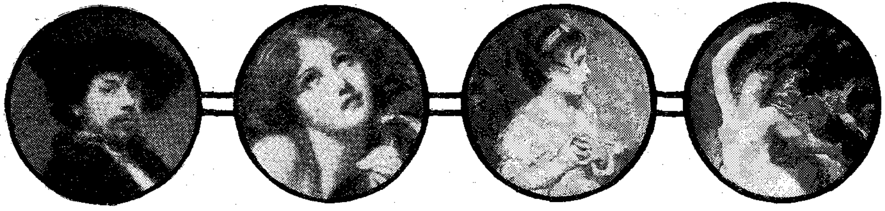

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Portrait of Himself
Portrait of Old Lady
Woman Taken in Adultery
The Burgomaster
Man with a Cap
Hendrikje Stoffels
Portrait of Old Man
Syndics of Cloth Merchant's Guild
On front cover: Philips Lucasz

By Sir Joshua REYNOLDS
1723-92

Great English artist. In the Reynolds "Gems of Art" volume, by Frank Rutter, are reproduced nine of Sir Joshua's greatest pictures:

The Strawberry Girl
Mrs. Nesbit with a Dove
Heads of Angels
Infant Samuel at Prayer
Love Me, Love My Dog
Lady Cockburn and Children
Mrs. Hoare with Infant
Age of Innocence
On front cover: Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse"

By Jean Baptiste GREUZE
1725-1805

Attained renown by his paintings of French girls and children. In the Greuze "Gems of Art" volume, by Beatrice A. Waldram, are reproduced nine of Greuze's greatest pictures:

Offering to Cupid
Fidelity
Head of a Girl
The Broken Pitcher
Girl with Doves
Girl Leaning on Hand
The Listening Girl
The Milkmaid
On front cover: Girl with Gauze Scarf.

By George Frederick WATTS
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Prayer
Miss Alice Prinsep
Orlando Pursuing the Fata Morgana
On front cover: For He Had Great Possessions

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

killed in a fight with a posse of gendarmes, says a dispatch from Tirana, Albania.

DOMESTIC

April 2.—Harlan Fiske Stone, Dean of Columbia University Law School, is nominated by President Coolidge to be Attorney-General of the United States, to succeed Harry M. Daugherty, resigned.

April 3.—The McKellar resolution, calling on the Senate Judiciary Committee to determine whether Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is lawfully entitled to hold office, is reached on the Senate calendar, but no action is taken on it.

April 4.—The independent offices' appropriation bill, carrying $349,000,000 for the Veterans' Bureau and $30,000,000 for the Shipping Board, is passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

April 5.—Two men are killed and thirteen injured in a struggle between citizens of Lilly, Pennsylvania, and about 500 members of the Ku Klux Klan, who had come from Johnstown to hold ceremonies in Lilly. Twenty-six Klansmen are arrested and put in jail for carrying concealed weapons, after their return to Johnstown.

April 6.—The Mixed Claims Commission decides Germany is not obligated to compensate for ships operated by the United States at the time of their destruction during the war for purposes directly in furtherance of military operations against Germany. Germany is held responsible for similar losses while the United States was neutral, and in test cases is required to pay for thirteen ships.

Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania introduces a resolution advising the President that the time has come for a third international conference to consider further reduction in naval armaments and limitation of land and aerial armaments, and to consider plans for a World Court, either through a development of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague or through the present World Court dissociated from the League of Nations.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Harlan Fiske Stone as Attorney-General of the United States.

Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky is indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Covington on three counts, charging conspiracy to withdraw, sell and transport whisky.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision that States can not compel railroads to abolish grade-crossings.

April 8.—By a vote of 9 to 7, the Senate Finance Committee reports to the Senate the tax-revision bill containing the Mellon rates.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, prosecutor of the Senate Daugherty investigating committee, is indicted in Great Falls, Montana, on a charge of unlawfully receiving money as a retainer fee to influence the issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Gordon Campbell, oil geologist and operator and L. C. Stevenson, oil promoter, and principal owner of an oil refinery, are indicted with Senator Wheeler.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. G. C.," Peekskill, N. Y.—"Which phrase is correct: '*All of a sudden,*' or "All *on* a sudden'?"

The phrases, "All of a sudden" and "On a sudden" are both in use. Farrar wrote ("Darkness and Dawn") "Then *all of a sudden* appears Caligula" (ch. xvii). Macaulay wrote ("History of England"), "*On a sudden* a gleam of hope appeared" (vol. ii, ch. i, p. 152). "*All on* a sudden," however, is incorrect.

"W. C.," New York City.—"What does the word 'mulsify' mean, and why isn't it in my dictionary?"

The correct word is *emulsify* which is allied to *emulsion* and derived from the Latin *emulgeo* "to drain out" or "milk." An emulsion is a liquid in which fatty globules exist in suspensions, as butter in milk. From this we have derived the sense "any milky liquid." *Mulsify* may have been formed from the former term by dropping the "e." In English there is the word *mulse* which designates "wine that has been heated and sweetened," the sweetening being done usually with honey. This word comes from the Latin *mulceo*, sweeten. To add the English suffix *-fy* (which is from the Latin *facio*, make) to this would be to form a word that means "to make sweet."

"G. E. P.," Norfolk, Va.—"What letters of the alphabet other than the letters *a* and *I* are considered as words when used individually?"

All of the letters of the alphabet are used as words. Consult Funk and Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* for many definitions. We have, in music, the keys of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, where the letters are used as note-symbols. We have in addition, among others, the following uses designating nouns or adjectives:

B stock, in English finance, preferred ordinary stock; C spring, a spring so shaped, also in Roman notation, 100; D links, an iron bar suspended by chains, also, in Roman notation, 500; E plan, as the plans of a building so shaped; F panel, a panel so shaped; G string, also, a cloth worn by savages about the loins; H beam, a beam so shaped in structural iron work; J bolt, a bolt so shaped; K, any object so shaped; L, in Roman notation, 50; also, a wing attached to a building; M in Roman notation, 1,000, also, roof, a roof formed of two parallel ridges, also same as *em* in printing; N, same as *en* in printing, also any object so shaped; O, an interjection, as, "O that my tongue were cut out"; P, any object so shaped; Q and I detector, used in electrical engineering; R months, in which oysters are in season; S bracket, in mechanical construction; T, numerous objects the cross-section of which resembles the letter; U bolt, and other objects so shaped; V, numerous objects so shaped; W, any object so shaped; X, in Roman notation, the symbol for ten, hence a ten-dollar bill, in United States slang; Y, in Roman notation, 150; also, any object so shaped; Z crank, etc., various objects so shaped. But, look up each letter in the unabridged "New Standard Dictionary" and you will find there many other meanings that the letters have in English speech.

"B. S.," State College, Pa.—The correct pronunciation of *Quasimodo* is *kwas"i-mo'-do—a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, first *o* as in *go*, second *o* as in *obey*. It is the name given to Low Sunday—the first Sunday after Easter.

"L. M. G.," Fort Scott, Kans.—"Please state the pronunciation and definition of the word *rotogravure*."

Rotogravure is a picture engraved on a cylindrical printing surface and printed by a rotary press that prints both sides of the paper at the same time. The word is pronounced *ro'to-gra-viur*—first *o* as in *go*, second *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *final*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*.

"D. M. C.," Durham, N. C.—"Is it ever good form to begin a sentence with the word *however* or *also?*"

There is no reason why *however* or *also* should not be used to start a sentence. However, many writers are prejudiced against such usage.

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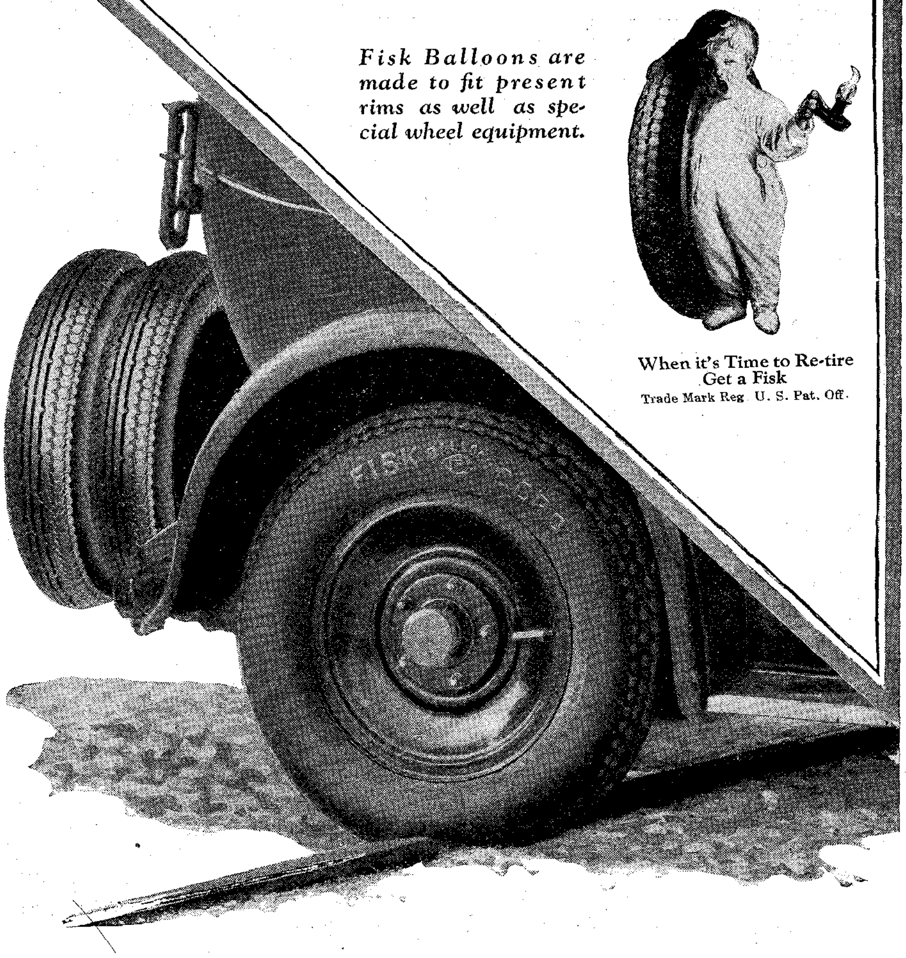

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Handicapped, as Usual.—The common people are those who have to buy their oil from a dealer instead of grabbing it from the Government.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A Regular Wedding.—After the ceremony was over a grand four-course dinner was served, and it was fine. I wish more of that family would marry.—*From a news item in the Riceville (Iowa) Recorder.*

Chance for Instigators.—WANTED—1,000 customers; will handle your instigations, satisfaction guaranteed; domestic troubles solicited. E 2040. Call for Claud.—*Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald.*

To Supply Bay Rum?—WANTED — Bootlegger for barber shop; steady guaranty and commission. 1896 H—— St.—*Classified ad in the San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Different Girl.—"I don't like your heart action," said the medical examiner. "You've had some trouble with Angina Pectoris."

"You're partly right, doctor," said the applicant sheepishly, "only that ain't her name."—*College Humor.*

Pleasant for Him.—Sweet Young Thing (coming in with attentive partner from room where a hard bridge match has been in progress)—"Oh, mother, I've just captured the booby!"

Mother—"Well, well! Come here and kiss me, both of you."—*Tiger.*

Kill or Cure?—"Is kleptomania curable? I am writing a story and do not know whether I should cure a kleptomaniac or kill her. I could kill her in an accident, if the condition is incurable. (Mrs. R. R.)."—*Question printed in the Public Health Service Dept. of the Worcester Evening Gazette.*

Short but Long.—Before exercising her Leap Year privilege, she determined to make one more effort.

"George," she said, "why don't you propose?"

"Somehow—somehow I can't bring myself to do it, Mabel," he blurted.

"It's only a short sentence, George."

"It's a sentence for life."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dada and Uncle Miss a Date.—Johnny (at poultry show)—"Ma, let's stay until they let the animals out."

Mother—"They don't let them out, dear."

Johnny—"Yes, they do, ma, 'cause last night I heard pa tell Uncle Bill that they would stick around after the show and pick up some chickens."—*Art and Life Magazine.*

Wets and Drys.—"There are just two things that break up most of the happy homes nowadays."

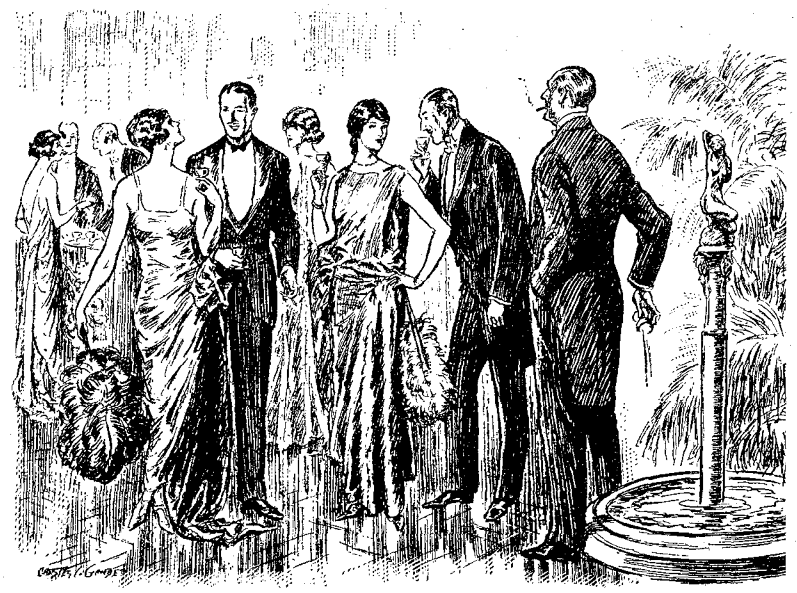
"What are they?"

"Woman's love for dry goods and man's love for wet goods."—*Council Life.*

Most Improper.—"My dear," called a wife to her husband in the next room, "what are you opening that can with?"

"Why," he said, "with a can-opener. What did you think I was doing it with?"

"Well," replied his wife, "I thought from your remarks that you were opening it with a prayer."—*The Progressive Grocer.*



AND THE HOSTESS WONDERED WHY ALL HER GOLDFISH DIED SO SUDDENLY

—London *Opinion.*

The Prince of Sportsmen

In a murmur approaching a moan,
All sportmen are heard to declare
It's a pity the Heir to the Throne
Should chance to be thrown to the air.
—*Punch (London).*

CARD OF THANKS

I take this means of thanking most heartily those who assisted in the saving of valuable property threatened in the destruction of my still by fire.

M. F. Northrop.
—*The Fairhope (Ala.) Courier.*

Dangerous Man.—"Uncle Tom," said his young nephew to an old bachelor, "tell me about some of the narrow escapes you've had from the women."

"Boy," was the response, "if there was any narrow escapes, the women had 'em!"—*Farm and Fireside.*

Poor Henry.—"Henry Ford's got Muscle Shoals," shouted a newsboy as he wriggled his way through the aisle of a crowded Canal Belt car Monday afternoon.

"What's Muscle Shoals," asked one girl of another.

"I ain't sure," replied the other, "but I believe it's something like rheumatism. It's no wonder—that fellow Ford works too hard."—*New Orleans Item.*

Their Place.—Romantic Lady—"Do you ever see pictures in the fire?"

Embittered Art Critic—"No. But I've seen lots that ought to be."—*Punch (London).*

A Great Help.—Customer—"I want a couple of pillow-cases."

Clerk—"What size?"

Customer—"I don't know, but I wear a size 7 hat."—*Chaparral.*

From Bad to Worse.—Al Jennings, ex-train robber, is mixing in politics. This will be a blow to many people who thought Al had reformed.—*Tom Sims Newspaper.*

Inconsiderate, in a Way.—The meanest man in the world is the warden who puts a tack in the electric chair.—*Bison.*

Auto Hint.—Wear a large hat instead of a cap. A hat protects your ears as you go through the windshield.—*Tom Sims Newspaper.*

Saving Money.—"Jim, lend me a five spot for a moment—only for a moment."

"Quite sure you only want it for a moment?"

"Quite sure—only for a moment."

"All right. Wait a moment, and then you won't want it."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

To Whom?—WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator La Follette's office at the Capitol issued the following physicians' bulletin:

"Senator La Follette has developed pneumonia. His present condition is satisfactory."—*From an Associated Press dispatch.*

Everybody Happy.—Director Butler, who spoke after the Mayor, told the assemblage that this was his swan song:

"Hereafter I will make no more speeches," said the Director, and was rewarded with a round of handclapping.—*From an item in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

All at Sea.—A girl at a public library inquired if "The Red Boat" was in.

"I don't think we have the book," she was told.

"Oh, excuse me," said the girl. "I made a mistake. The title is 'The Scarlet Launch.'"

After a search the library assistant reported that no book with that title was listed in the card catalog.

"But I am sure you have the book," the girl insisted. Suddenly she opened her handbag and produced a slip of paper on which something was written. Then she blushed. "Oh, I beg your pardon," she said. "It's 'The Ruby Yacht', by a man named Omar, I want."—*Boston Transcript.*